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Beijing Frees 211 Protesters

**Move Seen Linked
 To U.S. Deadline
 On Trade Status**

By Nicholas D. Kristof
 New York Times Service

BEIJING — China announced on Thursday the release of 211 people jailed for participating in the democracy movement last year, including several of the most prominent supporters of greater democracy. Diplomats described the release as an attempt to improve relations with the West.

The government also said that "431 law-breakers involved in the turmoil and rebellion" were still under investigation.

The implication was that of the thousands detained in the aftermath of the suppression of the protests, only 431 remain behind bars in Beijing. It was the first time the authorities had given a figure for the number of the protesters in prison.

"This is important," a Western diplomat said of the release. "This is a message to Western countries and it should be welcomed."

But a diplomat from another Western country, while stressing that the announcement was good news, said that he wanted to know what restrictions had been put on those released, as well as a clearer indication of who remained in jail and what would happen to them.

The diplomats said that the principal reason for the release, or at least the timing, was concern that the United States might revoke most favored nation trade status for Chinese exports. President George Bush must decide by June 3 whether to recommend that Chinese exports be assessed the same relatively low tariffs that the United States levies on goods from almost all other countries.

A rise in tariffs would be a significant blow to China's export sector. China, which exported about \$12 billion worth of goods to the United States last year, has benefited enormously during the last decade from the most favored nation status, which allows goods to enter the United States under tariffs of 10 percent to 25 percent. If the status were revoked, China would have to pay up to 60 and 90 percent duty on some of the same items, mostly apparel, toys and electronics.

Among the 211 people released was Dai Qing, a prominent writer in her mid-40s, who apparently offended the leadership with a speech in Tiananmen Square that praised the student demonstrators but also called on them to leave the square. Also freed was Cao Siquan, 44, an exiled lawyer who was heavily involved in a campaign to use constitutional procedures to revoke martial law and perhaps unseat Prime Minister Li Peng.

"Coming back home was like a dream," The Associated Press quoted Mrs. Dai as saying by telephone. "After 10 months my kitchen is like a stranger."

Thursday evening, her husband

Kiosk

Romania Vote Worries U.S.

WASHINGTON (APF) — The United States said Thursday it was recalling its ambassador from Romania for consultations as a sign of its concern that national elections scheduled for May 20 might not be fair.

The State Department spokesman, Margaret D. Tutwiler, said the decision to recall Ambassador Alan Green was made "in light of the reports of irregularities in the Romanian electoral process which raise questions about whether those elections will be free and fair."

She added that Mr. Green would return to Bucharest before the election, the first multiparty vote to be held in Romania in 40 years.

General News

Northwest Airlines denies "computer glitches" plague its new A-320s. Page 2.

Toshiki Kaifu vowed to revamp the money-driven Japanese electoral system. Page 4.

Egypt and the IMF reached an agreement that could provide debt relief. Page 13.

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Dow Jones
 The Dollar
 In New York
 DMI 1,8295
 Pound 1.68
 Yen 158.50
 FF 5.501

De Klerk Brings His Diplomacy Drive to Europeans

By Edward Cody
 Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Frederik W. de Klerk of South Africa opened a nine-nation European tour Thursday designed to reap diplomatic benefits from his conciliatory new policies aimed at ending apartheid.

President Francois Mitterrand provided Mr. de Klerk with a strong opening symbol of international acceptability, becoming the first French leader to receive South Africa's chief executive since 1947.

But in a sign that Mr. de Klerk still has a long road to travel, French officials qualified his visit as "private" and emphasized that European sanctions would remain in place until South Africa's move away from apartheid appeared irreversible.

Mr. de Klerk's European swing also takes him to Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Britain, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal and Greece. It was seen as an opportunity for him to convince leaders here that he is sincere in seeking negotiations to give South Africa a new constitution and dismantle the apartheid system of racial separation that has made his country an outcast among nations.

"As we implement what we have set out to implement, in a few months, really, great strides will be taken toward normalizing relations with South Africa," Mr. de Klerk said at a news conference after meeting with Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Michel Rocard.

"The mere fact that I met with both of these constitutions, in my mind, recognition of the totally changed atmosphere in South Africa," he added.

Among the signs of recognition most ardently sought by South Africa is the lifting of sanctions. European governments imposed them to mark disapproval of apartheid and of the tough measures frequently taken by South Africa to maintain security against apartheid protesters.

Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman, Hubert Vedrine, said the French president told Mr. de Klerk that European Community leaders would take up the issue at their



Mr. de Klerk, left, with Mr. Mitterrand on Thursday on the steps of the Elysee Palace.

next summit conference, scheduled to begin June 25 in Dublin.

Mr. Mitterrand has declined to lift sanctions unilaterally, Mr. Vedrine noted.

The 12 EC governments barred sales of arms, nuclear equipment and petroleum in a first set of sanctions, imposed in 1985, a European official said in Brussels.

In a second round, the 12 governments prohibited export of steel to South Africa, import of South African gold and large-

scale investment in the South African economy, he reported.

In addition, the French government put a hold on coal purchases from South Africa.

Mr. de Klerk said Mr. Mitterrand made it clear to him that the time had come to "re-evaluate" the sanctions but emphasized that it should be in a European context.

In the meantime, the South African leader urged the French government to follow through on EC pledges to increase sports and

cultural contacts in a preliminary recognition of the swift changes promised since Mr. de Klerk came to power in September.

Reports from Madrid have predicted that the Spanish government is about to take the lead in this area, permitting visits by Spanish sports teams for matches.

Mr. de Klerk declared, however, that he had not undertaken his European tour to win specific pledges that the sanctions would be lifted. Rather, he said, his goal was to explain the South African

situation, making it clear that the changes under way were "irreversible" and radical.

"I didn't come with my hat in my hand to Europe," he added, "and the main purpose of my visit isn't to address sanctions."

At the same time, he repeated long-standing arguments that sanctions hurt the country's blacks rather than the government and that South Africa needed investment from European business principally to push forward with a program of social improvements for the black population.

"In that perspective, in my point of view, the time has come for a total re-evaluation of these sanctions, because in that way we will be able to meet our social needs," he declared.

Beyond the sanctions issue, French analysts pointed out, Mr. de Klerk's warm welcome at the Elysee Palace amounted to a politically attractive reward for his steps toward ending apartheid.

A repetition of such welcomes as Mr. de Klerk moves across eight more European stages was expected to go a long way toward easing the country's sense of isolation, they added.

The French secretary of state for international cultural relations, Thierry de Beaucourt, told parliament Wednesday that France "congratulated" Mr. de Klerk on releasing the African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and on the opening of talks designed to lead to constitutional change.

But Mr. Beaucourt, apparently laying out the government's position, said, "A long road remains to be traveled to reach total dismantling of apartheid."

Mr. Mandela, who is scheduled to visit France in June, did not condemn Mr. de Klerk's trip.

In a radio interview broadcast Thursday by the French station Europe 1, he said:

"I have no doubt personally that Mr. de Klerk is a man of integrity. But it would be a great mistake if the French decided their whole policy toward South Africa on the basis of the integrity of one man."

Iran Reaches Out To Europe, U.S.

**Hostages Will Be Discussed
 In Talks With EC Next Week**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — An Iranian delegation will meet in Dublin next week with European Community representatives to discuss Middle East hostages and other issues, officials said Thursday.

The meeting next Wednesday at Dublin Castle, described as a chance to improve relations strained by the Salman Rushdie affair, will take place during a meeting of political directors of the 12 EC nations.

The announcement came the day after the United States and Iran reached a tentative agreement to settle about 2,500 small financial disputes growing out of their break in relations after the Iranian Revolution in 1979.

A State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said that all the legal aspects of the agreement had been completed, but that some "important details" still had to be settled by the two countries' representatives.

The report from Brussels said that the Iranian delegation would meet a "troika" made up of political directors from France, Ireland and Italy — the past, present and next holders of the rotating EC presidency.

The political directors are senior Foreign Ministry officials. The meeting was requested by the Iranians and the overture was accepted by the Irish foreign minister, Gerard Collins, said a spokesman for the Irish EC presidency.

"Hostages from the EC countries would certainly be on the agenda," the spokesman said.

Westerners abducted and believed held hostage in the Middle East include residents of Britain, Belgium, Ireland and West Germany and Italy, all EC members.

The recent release by pro-Iranian kidnappers of two American hostages, Robert Polhill and Frank Herbert Reed, has increased pressure on European governments to

win release of their captives. The

Belgian government has been negotiating feverishly, and the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said this week that direct talks with Iran could not be ruled out.

"Nothing should be read into the fact that next week's meeting is with the EC political directors and not the foreign ministers," the Irish spokesman said. He pointed out that Mr. Collins met last month with the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, at the United Nations in New York.

Diplomatic relations between Britain and Iran were severed in March of 1989 after the former Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said that the British author Salman Rushdie should be killed for writing "The Satanic Verses," a novel that Ayatollah Khomeini denounced as blasphemous.

"The meeting will discuss EC-Iran affairs," the Irish spokesman said. "After the Salman Rushdie affair, the heads of delegations were withdrawn from Iran for about a month from each EC country. There does seem to be a development in Iranian affairs toward opening relations with the West."

The tentative agreement on some U.S.-Iranian financial disputes was reached Wednesday by the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, which was set up at the Hague to arbitrate claims between the two governments and their citizens as part of the 1981 accords that resolved the hostage crisis at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The tribunal consists of nine judges — three from the United States, three from Iran and three from neutral countries.

Mr. Boucher said the outstanding details had to do primarily with the language that would be used in announcing the settlement and should be completed in a few days.

Bush administration officials in-

See IRAN, Page 4

East Germany Hit By Worker Protests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Tens of thousands of East German workers put down their tools, closed classrooms and blocked borders Thursday to demand protection from the high unemployment that is expected to be the price of German unification.

The protests were the latest and largest demonstrations of anxiety by a work force worried about what will happen July 2, when the Germans are to merge their economies and social institutions.

The protests by teachers, textile workers and farmers were called by unions and lasted only a few hours. They were timed to coincide with a discussion in parliament of the status of unification with West Germany.

"We want to prevent the initiation of the monetary union from causing the social deterioration of our work force," Sigrid Janerig, head of the textile workers union, told the news agency ADN.

After the protests, the parliament secretary, Glinther Krause, said discussions would begin next week with the 600,000-member farm workers union and eventually all labor groups, ADN reported.

The Germans have been negotiating on the draft of a state treaty under which East Germany's economy and social structure would be

absorbed by the West in six weeks. Economists predict many inefficient East German factories will close in the next year because they will not be able to compete in the free market, and that between 500,000 and 2 million East German workers will lose their jobs.

Both the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and the East German prime minister, Lothar de Maiziere, say a quick influx of Western investment will create new jobs and raise East German living standards.

The leftist Social Democrats, the junior partner in Mr. de Maiziere's coalition, are pressing the prime minister to push for more social guarantees for East Germans, who are heavily dependent on government subsidies.

Joblessness has begun to rise. On Wednesday, the government said the number of people who registered for unemployment rose from 38,313 in March to 64,948 in April.

In Bonn, Mr. Kohl said that East Germany must restructure its economy

See STRIKES, Page 4

Timing on the Budget Talks: Perverse

By Peter Passell
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Congress may be prepared to buy the White House's rationale for putting a tax increase on the negotiating table now. But few independent analysts accept the administration's peculiar argument that rising unemployment makes the case for a quick budget fix more compelling than it was a few months or a few years ago.

Indeed, by conventional economic logic the timing seems perverse: A tax increase or a spending cut would let air out of an economy that may already be sagging.

Still, most analysts believe that the potential long-term gains from a budget accord are well worth the modest risk of pushing the economy into a recession.

"Whatever the reason the mood has shifted in Washington, I wouldn't say no," concludes Francis Bator at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Management.

President George Bush has always asserted readiness to negotiate with Congress on spending cuts. But only this week did he dip a toe in the Rubicon, accepting the possibility that taxes could be part of the deal.

Changing economic circumstances, the White House suggested, have voided the president's guarantee against new levies.

The White House contends that lagging government receipts, combined with larger-than-anticipated costs of the savings and loan bailout, have pushed the 1990 deficit up as

much as \$40 billion above estimates.

The resulting need to finance the government with borrowed cash, the White House argues, is pushing up interest rates for private borrowers, raising business costs and threatening to choke investment.

Fresh evidence of economic weakness, an increase in unemployment, proved the last

NEWS ANALYSIS

straw. A dose of deficit reduction is needed to ward off a recession, the White House says.

Congressional sources scoff at the idea that Richard G. Darman, the president's budget director, has only recently discovered that the 1990 deficit was far larger than the official administration projection.

But the likely economic consequence, the notion that fiscal restraint would save the economy from a recession, drew guffaws from economists.

"I nearly blew a gasket when I heard it was time to cut the deficit because the economy was weak," said Robert M. Solow, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests why: A big spending cut or a tax increase next year — the consensus speculation is in the neighborhood of \$40 billion — would initially reduce demand for goods and services by roughly the same amount.

And according to Henry Aaron of the Brookings Institution, a Washington research

group, the "multiplier effect" on total income would be 1.5 to 2 times as great, as reduced purchases by those directly affected would lead others to pull in their horns.

That might reduce total demand by nearly 2 percent, wiping out a forecast 2 percent growth in the gross national product.

One reason not to be unduly alarmed is that the impact of fiscal restraint would be partly offset by a "crowding in" of investment, as the reduced consumer demand eased the demand for credit, lowering interest rates and making business expansion cheaper.

Indeed, the White House seems to be suggesting that "crowding in" would more than offset the impact on consumer spending, actually saving the economy from recession.

That is possible — but only barely. The announcement of a budget deal might reduce expectations of inflation, setting off a sharp drop in long-term interest rates and an immediate investment boom; the direct impact of fiscal restraint might only come later.

But Mr. Solow is skeptical: "We have been told that capital spending has held up well in recent years because investors are insensitive to high interest rates. Now we are asked to believe that a reduction in rates would make a big difference."

Democrats and Republicans are fine-tuning methods of avoiding blame on taxes. Page 3.

U.S. interest rates stabilized as the Treasury completed key bond sales. Page 13.

Richard G. Darman

John H. Sununu

Martin Fitzwater

Michael Boskin

New Taxes? Read These Words

Asked in a televised interview how long Mr. Bush's no-new-taxes pledge would last, John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, said, "As long as the climate of this country is appropriate for that commitment to stay in place." Jan. 22, 1989

"The Congress will push me to raise taxes, and I'll say no, and they'll push, and I'll say no, and they'll push again, and I'll say to them, 'Read my lips: No new taxes.'" George Bush, in his acceptance speech, Jan. 19, 1989

"The president meant no new taxes as it would ordinarily be understood by ordinary Americans. I think the burden of this is the duck test — if it looks like a duck, it's a duck." Richard G. Darman, budget director, Jan. 22, 1989

Following Mr. Sununu's comments, Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said Mr. Sununu "didn't mean to imply any time limit," and added, "The president is opposed to tax increases in any year." Feb. 6, 1990

Michael Boskin, the president's chief economic adviser, was asked if the tax position applied throughout Mr. Bush's first term. "The president, to my knowledge, has not said that there is no conceivable possibility over a four-year term. What he has said is his hope that he will be able to extend this as long as possible, and we certainly hope we'll be able to do this year." March 15, 1990

"I have always answered as follows, when asked, 'For how long does the no new taxes pledge apply?' I say, 'For the time being, forever.'" Richard G. Darman, May 7, 1990

The New York Times

Arabs Call Meeting on Soviet Jews

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
 New York Times Service

TUNIS — Arab countries agreed Thursday to hold an emergency summit meeting in Baghdad to discuss the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel and to support Iraq in the face of Western protests over its production of modern weaponry.

Arab League and Palestinian of-

Israel is the beneficiary and the Arab world the loser in the changing climate in Europe. Page 2.

Officials in Tunis said the meeting was scheduled for May 28, before the summit meeting in Washington between President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President George Bush, which is set for May 30.

In Jerusalem, meanwhile, a rift between the United States and Israel deepened with accusations by Foreign Minister Moshe Arens that Washington was cooperating with Arab states to frame a United Nations resolution condemning settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The idea of an emergency Arab meeting has been discussed over the past weeks as Arab countries expressed increasing alarm over the influx of Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union and declarations by some Israeli leaders that some immigrants would be settled inside Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, has repeatedly called on other Arabs to adopt diplomatic and economic measures aimed at discouraging Western financial and moral support for the movement of Soviet Jews to Israel, which reached 10,000 last month, according to reports from Israel.

Iraq has strongly endorsed the idea of a meeting in Baghdad to strengthen the notion of Arab solidarity in its confrontation with the West. The United States, Western Europe and Israel have called for an end to Iraq's effort to develop long-range missiles, chemical weapons and other modern armaments, including an alleged long-range "supergun."

President Saddam Hussein has repeatedly asserted that Iraq has a right to develop such weapons to defend itself against any attack by Israel.

Syria, which has been feuding with Iraq for years, has already warned that it will not attend any summit meeting held in Baghdad. On Thursday, the official Ba'ath party newspaper said Damascus's

See ARABS, Page 4

Jew's Corpse Mutilated, Horrifying the French

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Vandals desecrated more than 30 graves in a Jewish cemetery at Carpentras in southern France, smashing marble markers with iron bars and digging up and mutilating a body.

The discovery on Thursday morning generated an explosion of outrage among France's political and religious leaders, who called it one of the country's worst anti-Semitic crimes in recent years and a frightening symbol of a rise in racism.

Henri Emmanuelli, secretary-general of President Francois Mitterrand's governing Socialist Party, linked the incident to the ultraright National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen, a former presidential candidate.

"Anti-Semitism is only the most obvious sign of a return of fascist ideas on which the National Front builds up its electoral business," Mr. Emmanuelli said.

Mr. Le Pen denounced the desecration with as much energy as or-

der political leaders, and officials of his party complained they were being unjustly accused. Nevertheless, a number of political and other figures warned that Mr. Le Pen's appeal to voters who resent North African immigrants has contributed to an atmosphere in which open racism increasingly arises in France.

"Le Pen said last night that there are too many Jews in the press," said Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer who has tracked Nazi war criminals. "Some people to his right translated that to mean there are too many Jews in the cemeteries."

Laurent Fabius, the speaker of the National Assembly and a former prime minister under Mr. Mitterrand, made an emotional appearance on television and, apologizing to viewers in advance, described how the body of an 80-year-old man had been mutilated.

See DESECRATE, Page 4

Northwest Discounts 'Computer Glitches' in Its A-320 Fleet

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Northwest Airlines, the biggest customer for the computer-guided A-320 Airbus, has reported a number of problems with the aircraft to the Federal Aviation Administration, but a spokesman denied on Thursday a report that the plane was "plagued by computer glitches."

A spokesman said the airline files similar reports for all the aircraft in its fleet, and that there is nothing unusual about the problems with the A-320.

"As we have experienced with the Boeing 747-400, for which we were the world's largest customer, and with the Boeing 757 when we introduced it into our fleet and now with the A-320, there is a learning curve that needs to be addressed as you begin flying these new, high-technology aircraft," said Bob Gibbons, a Northwest Airlines spokesman in Minneapolis.

A report in the Minneapolis Star Tribune earlier this week suggested that the airline was experiencing serious problems with the onboard computers. Following crashes of the plane in France in 1988 and in India in March, pilots groups in those countries have complained that the plane is too complicated.

An official report on the 1988 crash blamed pilot error, and preliminary findings in the Indian Airlines disaster indicated that there, too, the pilots were at fault.

After the accident, Airbus Industrie, the four-nation consortium that assembles the A-320 at Toulouse in southern France, issued a bulletin to all operators of the aircraft reminding pilots that they must check their airspeed on descent. In both crashes the pilots allowed the aircraft to fly too slow and too close to the ground before taking corrective action.

"We learned that failure to monitor air speed appeared to have been an impor-

tant factor and hence we shared it with our operators," a spokesman for the consortium said of the Indian crash.

Mr. Gibbons said none of the problems reported to the Federal Aviation Administration placed passengers in jeopardy.

"The procedure is to report service difficulty reports to the FAA any time you have a condition that affects the functioning of the aircraft," he said.

"These reports are filed with the FAA's data base in Oklahoma City, which is used by all the airlines to learn about the functioning of the aircraft in the U.S. fleet."

Mr. Gibbons said the Star Tribune had obtained a list of all the service difficulty reports on the A-320, about 40 in total. But he said the airline files as many reports on the other aircraft in its fleet. The reports also would have been filed at Airbus Industrie, which has representa-

tives working with the airline in Minneapolis. Northwest Airlines has 100 A-320 airplanes on firm order or option. It has taken delivery of eight.

Mr. Gibbons said the aircraft's computer systems have performed as expected. He conceded that the airline had put out a bulletin asking pilots to watch for problems with the flight management computer. "The bulletin had to do with reports from other operators about a particular condition that might exist in the flight management guidance computer," Mr. Gibbons said.

"It asked our pilots to pay particular attention to that computer during flight and if any anomalies were noted to provide a detailed written report so that we could help Airbus solve or discover what those anomalies might be. This type of memo to pilots is done routinely. We have not put out any more memos to

pilots on the A-320 than to those on any other airplane in our fleet."

The Star Tribune report mentioned three instances reported to the FAA in which pilots said they had been forced to take quick action because of what they suspected were computer malfunctions. In one case the pilot disconnected the computerized autopilot because he thought the plane was descending too steeply.

In two cases, pilots aborted takeoffs because of problems with the automatic thrust, which is also controlled by computers.

An Airbus spokesman said 100 A-320s have so far been delivered to 13 airlines. He said operators have experienced fewer troubles with the new plane than with other new jetliners. But he conceded that no plane was perfect. "Whatever we learn we pass on to the airlines," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

India Rejects U.S. Talks on Sanctions

NEW DELHI (AP) — India rejected on Thursday negotiations with the United States over removing India from an American list of countries targeted for unfair trading practices.

India is not going to be "intimidated or policed by anybody on the issue of country's sovereignty and economic independence," the commerce minister, Arun Nehru, told Parliament.

On April 27, President George Bush cited India under a 1988 law that provided for economic sanctions if protective trade barriers were not eliminated.

Pan Am in Settlement at Lockerbie

MIAMI (Reuters) — Pan American World Airways has reached an out-of-court settlement with 250 Scottish families whose relatives were killed or injured in the bombing of a Pan Am plane in December 1988, a Miami lawyer said Thursday.

Both sides agreed to keep details of the settlement secret but Aaron Podhurst, an attorney handling the claims, said he was "satisfied with the outcome."

The settlement involves only casualties and property damage on the ground in the Scottish village of Lockerbie. Eleven people died in the village and scores were hurt. Still pending are the cases arising from the deaths of 259 passengers and crew, Mr. Podhurst said.

U.S. Reassigns Air Security Official

WASHINGTON (AP) — The top Federal Aviation Administration security official has been removed and will be given a new job, a spokesman said Thursday, as a presidential panel prepared a report said to be critical of the administration's security operations.

The official, Raymond Salazar, will leave the security post next month, the spokesman said. No reason was given for the reassignment of Mr. Salazar, who was in charge in December 1988 when a terrorist bomb destroyed a Pan American World Airways jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland. The resignation had been demanded by relatives of the 259 victims on the flight.

Algerians March Against Islam Front

ALGERIA (Reuters) — About 30,000 Algerians marched through the capital Thursday to defend a nascent democracy that they said was being threatened by Muslim fundamentalists.

"We have lived through a dictatorship of the National Liberation Front and we're not going to let the country fall into a dictatorship of the Islamic Salvation Front," said a woman marching with her husband. The National Liberation Front is the party of President Chadli Bendjedid; the Islamic Front is fundamentalist.

The first free elections since Algeria's independence from France in 1962 are scheduled next month.

Canada Police Raid Mohawk Reserve

ST. REGIS INDIAN RESERVATION, New York (AP) — The police raided the Canadian side of this troubled Mohawk reservation early Thursday, arresting 21 persons on weapons and drug charges and confiscating about \$1 million in drugs.

The raid by 100 officers from three Canadian police forces culminated a 14-month investigation. Hundreds of police officers stationed on the reservation because of recent violence helped in making the arrests.

The police also raided homes in the city of Cornwall, just outside the Ontario portion of the reservation, which is split between Quebec Province and New York state. The reservation has been occupied by a force of several hundred policemen from Canada and the United States since it was sealed off to outsiders after a Mohawk gambling war claimed two lives on May 1.

Lithuania Takes Over Radio and TV

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Lithuania took formal control of its radio and television on Thursday in a new challenge to the Kremlin's insistence that it abandon its March 11 declaration of independence.

A spokesman for the Lithuanian parliament in Vilnius said deputies had approved statutes making radio and television the responsibility of the republic's parliament instead of the republican government and a Soviet state commission.

In Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, officials said the presidents of the three formerly independent Baltic republics — Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia — would meet Saturday to discuss closer cooperation, but they said the agenda was secret.

Barry Is Indicted on 6 New Charges

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr., who is already facing eight drug-related charges, was indicted Thursday on six new drug charges, all misdemeanor counts, after he possessed cocaine on several occasions from the fall of 1984 until his arrest in January in an FBI sting operation.

Mr. Barry was charged with one misdemeanor count of conspiracy to possess cocaine and five misdemeanor counts of possession. The conspiracy count alleges that from the fall of 1984 until Mr. Barry's arrest, the mayor "obtained, possessed and used cocaine powder and crack with more than 10 persons at more than 20 locations, including private residences, hotels, business establishments and government offices, both inside and outside the United States."

Mr. Barry, 54, was first indicted Feb. 15 on five misdemeanor counts of cocaine possession and three felony counts of lying to a grand jury about his alleged drug use. He pleaded not guilty.

Correction

An article about German military transition in Thursday's issue gave an incorrect conversion for 1,000 Deutsche marks. The figure is \$611.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Stockholm and Oslo Airports Struck

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Swedish air-traffic controllers demanding more staff and higher overtime pay disrupted flights Thursday at the Stockholm airport by refusing to work overtime for a second successive day. Fifty flights were canceled and 40 faced lengthy delays.

And in Oslo on Thursday, about 1,250 SAS ground workers decided to strike for two hours starting at noon Monday in an interim dispute that is expected to halt flights.

The accident rate has increased on automobiles in the frontier region with East Germany, the police in Kassel, West Germany, said Thursday. They blamed the influx of a large number of East German Trabants cars, which one official said drove "slowly, hesitantly and anxiously." (AP)

Walesa Says Leaders Are Muting Dissent

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity trade union, has pledged to foment "permanent political war" that would shake the government he helped create last year.

Mr. Walesa, who has been giving ambiguous signals over whether he intends to run for president of Poland, declared during an interview that Poland's revolution has stag-

nated and launched the attack on the intellectuals who had once been his closest advisers.

His statements appeared to stem, in part, from a poll that showed him running fourth as a presidential candidate, trailing even General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the current president.

In an interview Wednesday in his office near the shipyards here, and in similar statements made later to the Polish press, he accused Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and other intellectuals in the government of "muzzling" dissent. This, Mr. Walesa said, had created a "volcano" of dissatisfaction that could erupt at any moment.

His remarks came just a few hours after a group of intellectuals published an open letter in the morning newspapers that warned against the political trends of "egoism," nationalism and "egalitarian demagoguery spreading envy and frustration."

The letter suggested that Poland risked a decline into the politics of xenophobia and repression in the guise of Christian values and national pride.

Mr. Walesa asserted that Mr. Mazowiecki and others persuaded him last year that Poland needed a period of "social calm" and that the political debate should be muted for a time.

He contended that this was a mistake that discouraged the younger generation from involvement in politics and led to apathy now evident in the lack of enthusiasm for the coming local elections.

"I allowed myself to be taken in by the intellectuals. I believed too much in the Polish intellectuals and followed their advice," Mr. Walesa said. "They misled me. That's why I know now I will have to stand up against it and propose this concept of permanent political war."

Tass Reports Philby Told of Hess's Mission

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Kim Philby, the Soviet spy in British intelligence, told Soviet authorities about Rudolf Hess's secret mission to Britain three days after the Nazi official flew to Scotland on a self-styled mission to try to arrange a separate peace. Tass reported Thursday.

The May 10, 1941, mission came a month before Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Prosecutors at the Nuremberg war crimes trial contended that the Germans, through Hess, were seeking peace with Britain so they could concentrate their efforts against the Soviets.

Soviet secret archives on the flight will be declassified in the next few days, the news agency said. It will include materials sent by Mr. Philby.

Mr. Philby fled to Moscow in 1951 ahead of British investigators. He died there in 1988.



BUCHAREST ALLIES — Doina Cornea, a leading Romanian dissident, said she would join dozens of hunger strikers Friday to protest the governing party's "dishonest" election campaign.

Romania Denies Role in Arms Sale

The Associated Press

BUCHAREST — The Defense Ministry on Thursday denied involvement in the secret sale of advanced Soviet military technology to the United States for 10 years before the overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Washington Post, quoting intelligence sources in Washington and abroad, had reported that under a program coordinated by the CIA more than \$40 million was paid to Romania through foreign middlemen.

It said about 20 percent of this sum ended up in Swiss bank accounts controlled by the Ceausescu family.

In a statement carried by the

state-run Rompress news agency, the Defense Ministry said some of the technology referred to in the report had never been in the inventory of the Romanian military.

The Post said the Ceausescu connection was part of a larger weapons-buying operation that allowed the U.S. military to obtain the latest versions of Soviet-made weapons and air-defense systems.

In its statement, the Defense Ministry said that "it did not know and does not know of operations like those mentioned."

It added, "Likewise, part of the technology referred to has

never been on the Romanian Army's equipment."

The Post said contacts in other East bloc countries also had been used for the purchase of Soviet-made weapons systems. The Hungarian Defense Ministry has denied any involvement in these deals.

Not mentioned in the Defense Ministry statement was Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu, a former deputy defense minister and a brother of the longtime dictator, who was said in the Post report to be directly involved in the operation. Ilie Ceausescu awaits trial for his role in trying to stop the revolt that toppled his brother.

Genscher Now Aligns With Kohl on Unity Position

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

BONN — Apparently reversing an earlier position, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher declared Thursday that all aspects of German unity had to be resolved before actual reunification.

The statement contradicted Mr. Genscher's position earlier this week, when he hailed a proposal by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, that Germany could be allowed to unite even before all the external and military aspects were resolved, including

the future Germany's military affiliation. That position had put Mr. Genscher at odds with that of the governing coalition.

Speaking before parliament Thursday, Mr. Genscher said, "We do not want to burden the united Germany with open questions, not even in areas where transitional agreements are needed, for example where the agreed temporary stationing of Soviet troops on the territory of East Germany is concerned."

On Saturday, speaking to the opening session of talks on Ger-

man unity, Mr. Shevardnadze effectively suggested that the Germans could form a single government before the four former Allied occupying powers relinquished all their rights.

At the time, Mr. Genscher declared the position a "historic turnaround" that cleared the path to rapid unity.

But both Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the other Western participants at the Two-plus-Four talks reacted differently.

Mr. Kohl openly took issue with Mr. Genscher, saying that "it would be a fatal development" if the external issues were not cleared before unification.

Mr. Genscher's apparent turnaround on the issue smoothed over what was shaping into a confrontation within the governing coalition. Involved were not only differing interpretations of what Mr. Shevardnadze said, but different emphases on the conditions and pace of unification.

Falling in line with Mr. Kohl, Mr. Genscher declared that "a singularization of Germany would be only a substitute one problem for another."

At the same time, he emphasized that Bonn had to recognize Moscow's concerns about its security and its trade links with East Germany in the future.

"It is in our interest to see President Gorbachev's policies succeed both at home and abroad," he said. "It is better to help the Soviet

Union build up a peace industry in a reformed economy than to finance a new arms race. The peace dividend from disarmament can become a meaningful contribution to the economic development of Central and East Europe."

Mr. Genscher seemed to take one indirect swipe at Mr. Kohl when he said that the negotiating table was the best place to identify motives. Earlier this week, the chancellor said that Mr. Shevardnadze's statement was only an opening bid in the negotiations.

Mr. Genscher's reversal was a rare backward step for the veteran

foreign minister, who has almost invariably assumed the initiative in foreign affairs. Diplomats thought he might have recognized the political error of giving the impression that he was prepared to accept unity without full sovereignty.

The diplomats thought Mr. Genscher may have rushed his judgment because of a sense that Mr. Kohl was seizing too much of the initiative on the issue of reunification. The foreign minister is chairman of the Free Democratic Party, which is linked in a coalition with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Heseltine Challenges Thatcher Over New Tax

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher's chief rival for leadership of the Conservative Party, Michael Heseltine, broke ranks publicly with the British prime minister on Thursday by proposing radical surgery on the new local tax system she has championed.

His move is certain to increase the schism within the party at a time when Mrs. Thatcher is seeking to recover politically from the lowest ratings of any prime minister in the history of British poll taking.

In 1986, Mr. Heseltine quit as defense minister of Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet after a policy dispute. Most polls now show him to be the public's first choice to lead the Conservatives.

In an article notable for its bluntness, Mr. Heseltine wrote in The Times that many longstanding Conservatives considered the tax "too high, unfair, or both," and it has created a lingering sense of injustice.

"They have no doubt about whose fault that is," he added. "They are not political philosophers, just people on tight budgets. They have to be won back to their natural political home. There is no

time to be lost. There will be no second chance."

Mr. Heseltine said there was too little time before the next general election, due by mid-1992, to abolish the "poll tax."

Instead he suggested major changes in what amounts to a local head tax payable by most people regardless of income. His proposals included tying the tax rate to income levels and requiring local councils that set their rates above a level mandated by the national government to face recall elections.

Mrs. Thatcher has promised "minor adjustments" in the tax but has dismissed calls for a drastic overhaul. In the House of Commons on Thursday, she discounted Mr. Heseltine's proposals.

Her supporters expressed anger that Mr. Heseltine made his attack at a time when the party is beginning to rise slowly in the polls after managing to come through last week's local council elections with fewer losses than had been predicted.

Previously, Mr. Heseltine has taken pains to avoid publicly opposing Mrs. Thatcher, fearing that he would alienate the mass of Conservatives who consider party loyalty their first Commandment.

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Avoiding the Heat on Taxes: Democrats and Republicans Fine-Tune Their Tactics

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The game of play and counter-play has begun, and for the Democrats and the Republicans alike the goal is to dodge the onus of increasing taxes.

Redefine the problem, shift the blame, change the lens, play the good-government card, the strategists are saying, or the voters will make us pay.

The mere suggestion that President George Bush had modified his anti-tax oath to the extent of discussing taxes with the congressional leadership stirred Edward J. Rollins, co-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, to discern imminent disaster for his party.

To which Representative Ron Wyden, Democrat of Oregon, replied that, on the contrary, he thought the Republicans were interested in putting a "tax nose" around Democratic necks.

All this has started well before the first bipartisan meeting Tuesday to find a way out of the budget morass.

It may last all summer. Some Republican tacticians, in their hour of need, have been heard invoking the name of Ronald Reagan.

In 1968, early in Mr. Reagan's first term as governor

NEWS ANALYSIS

of California, he promised not to enact a state withholding tax.

"My feet are in concrete on that one," he said anytime anyone pressed him to change his mind.

But finally he was persuaded by members of his cabinet.

"That sound you hear is the concrete cracking around my feet," he told reporters later.

Mr. Reagan got away with it, at minimal political cost, his good cheer and capacity for self-mockery carrying the day in California as it would so often in the nation.

President Bush and his party are not likely to try anything even remotely so jaunty in attempting to limit the damage from the decision to launch no-holds-barred

talks with the congressional leaders. But there is no dearth of damage-control plans in either party.

First on the Republican list is the Simpson strategy.

This is the argument that at least for national political purposes, the only thing that really counts as "new taxes" — as in "Read my lips: No new taxes" — is an increase in the income-tax rate of the American wage earner.

It is the contention of Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the Republican whip, that all the other things — sales taxes, value-added taxes, taxes on alcohol or gasoline — are user fees, or disincentives, or revenue enhancements, or perhaps national lotteries.

If voters insist on calling a tax a tax, the sort of thing that the plain-spoken Mr. Simpson usually does, then there's the Gingrich gambit.

That is to change the focus, getting people to take the long view and look at the forest, not the trees.

"I don't think there's any question in this country which party is addicted to taxes and which party is

reluctantly willing to negotiate," said Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the Republican whip in the House.

Then there's the appeal to statesmanship.

Don Sipple, a Republican campaign consultant who is handling James Edgar, the party's nominee for governor of Illinois, says the trick is "to rotate the prism of public opinion so that the electorate focuses on the traits and qualities of a leader who is determined to act responsibly for the public good, and not on a tax bill."

If all else fails, the Republicans will have to fall back on the wiles of their campaign technicians.

"The real test of a campaign manager to me," said Robert H. Michel of Illinois, "is one who takes some fellow who casts a lot of tough votes, took some unpopular positions, probably got in trouble here or there doing something or other, and then extricating that candidate and making a winning campaign out of it all."

On the Democratic side, most of the tactics add up to one thing: Make the Republicans move first.

Many Democrats believe that after similar talks last

year they were snookered by the president and his budget director, Richard G. Darman. They are doubly wary.

Jim Sasser of Tennessee, who heads the Senate Budget Committee, said the first thing he planned to ask Mr. Bush was, "What's your proposal?"

Representative Richard J. Durbin of Illinois added, "I think we should hear straight from the president where he stands on taxes."

But some Democrats also think it crucial to come out of the negotiations with something they can sell to their supporters as fair — for instance, a higher marginal tax rate on the taxpayers who make more than \$200,000 a year — and not such things as gasoline or alcohol taxes, which hit poorer taxpayers.

What his party has not really figured out, a prominent Democrat said on condition of anonymity, is "what we do if the negotiations reach an impasse and the president, with all his credibility, walks into the press room and says, 'I did my best, but the Democrats just wouldn't talk about anything but taxes.'"

NATO Aides Agree on Short-Range Arms Cuts

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

KANANASKIS, Alberta — Defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreed Thursday that the alliance could safely make further cuts in short-range nuclear weapons in response to the changes in Eastern Europe in the last year.

After a two-day meeting here in the Canadian Rockies, the ministers issued a communiqué saying that given the prospect of early signature of a treaty to reduce conventional forces in Europe, "we agreed that there is a diminishing need for nuclear systems of the shortest range."

The meeting did not resolve disagreements within the alliance over whether NATO should unilaterally withdraw any of the nuclear artillery shells now deployed in West Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, Italy and Turkey. Dutch and German officials have called for the withdrawal of such weapons.

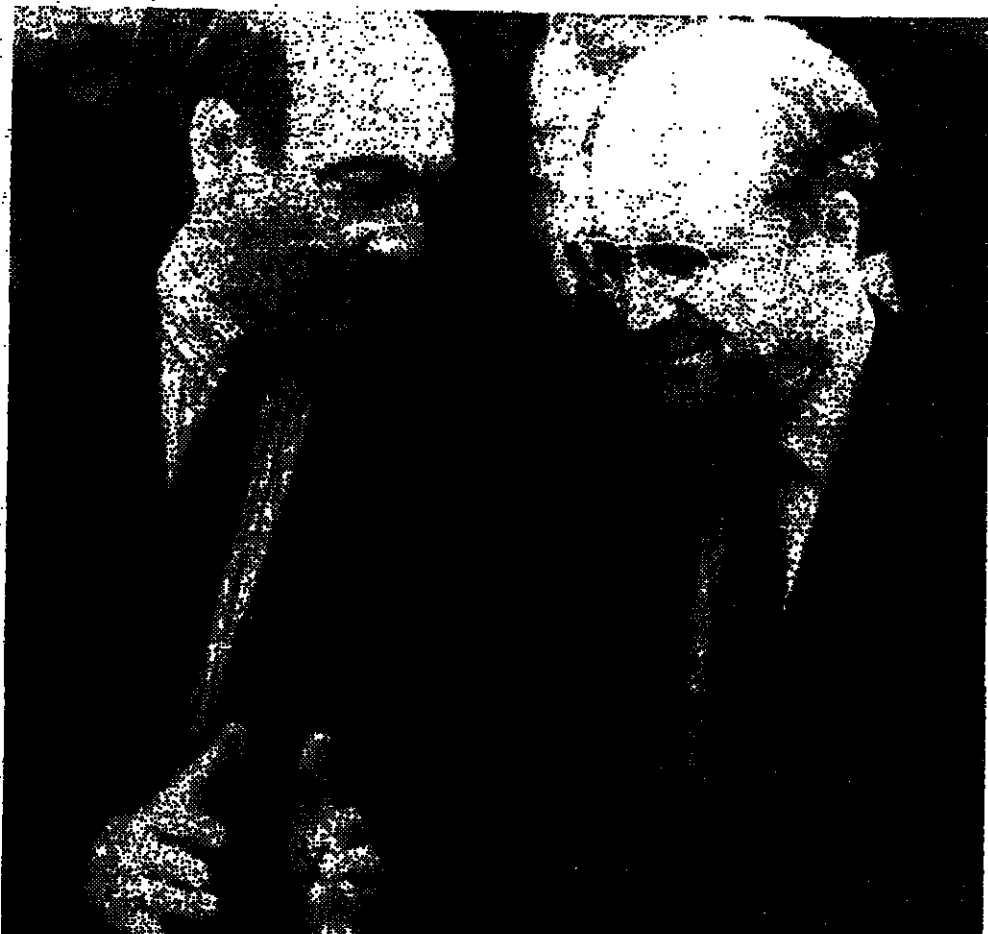
The ministers said that "the principal elements of NATO's nuclear policy remain valid," but they must be revised to take account of political and military changes in Eastern Europe.

In addition, the ministers said that NATO would "reassess the future qualitative and quantitative requirements" for nuclear weapons in Europe, particularly for short-range missiles and nuclear artillery shells.

Manfred Wörner, NATO secretary-general, said the leaders of the 16 NATO nations would meet in London on July 5-6 "to adjust our alliance and our policies to new circumstances" in Europe.

The defense ministers, members of NATO's nuclear planning group, met at a ski resort here to chart the future of the alliance, which was founded 41 years ago, after the Communist takeover of Eastern Europe.

President George Bush called last week for "a wide-ranging NATO strategy review for the transformed Europe of the 1990's." At the same time, he announced that the United States was scrap-



Manfred Wörner, NATO's secretary-general, left, with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney in Canada.

ping plans to upgrade two types of short-range nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe: Lance missiles and artillery shells.

"As democracy comes to Eastern Europe and Soviet troops return home, there is less need for nuclear systems of the shortest range," Mr. Bush said.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said it was "entirely possible" that NATO would eventually decide to reduce its stockpile of nuclear artillery. "It wouldn't be the first time it's been done," he said.

But, Mr. Cheney said, "there is no need today to make that decision about nuclear artillery. And no decision was made at this meeting," he said.

Mr. Wörner said it was "absurd" to suggest that NATO was deeply divided by disputes over artillery.

Such debates, he said, are "a very normal process in alliance decision-making" and "there is nothing which could cause a split" in NATO.

The NATO defense ministers

made no change in plans to develop a new tactical nuclear missile, to be installed on American war planes based in West Germany and several other European countries. Mr. Cheney said the ministers did not discuss that issue in detail. Under current plans, the first such nuclear missiles would be deployed in 1995.

Mr. Wörner endorsed that view, saying that "there is no change in the alliance's plans" for a new tactical air-to-surface missile.

The secretary-general said that aircraft capable of delivering both nuclear and conventional weapons "will acquire greater importance as short-range systems are phased out without replacement."

The review will include the question of first use of nuclear weapons. Under its strategy, NATO reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in response to a Soviet attack with nonnuclear weapons.

But Mr. Wörner said the first-use policy was one of NATO's fundamental doctrines that would not be lightly changed.

Two days of meetings highlighted a major political and philosophical problem for NATO. In view of Soviet troop withdrawals from Eastern Europe and the emergence of democracies in that region, NATO defense ministers applauded President Bush for canceling plans to install new, more powerful versions of nuclear-tipped artillery and the short-range Lance nuclear missile.

But NATO officials quickly pointed out that the existing short-range missiles and artillery would become obsolete if not replaced in 5 to 10 years. So, they repeatedly asked, how can NATO maintain a believable deterrent to nuclear war?

"If you are going to have a deterrent, it must be credible," the British defense minister, Thomas King, said. "If it's old, if it doesn't function, it lacks credibility."

NATO ministers said the alliance must strive to maintain its unity even if the Warsaw Pact was collapsing, as many suggested.

Havel Makes New Call for Europe Plan On Security

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STRASBOURG, France — President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia called Thursday for NATO and the Warsaw Pact to shed their military roles and turn to founding a new security system for a unified Europe.

In an address to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr. Havel said he wanted a new European security system that would be endorsed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

He proposed that it be known as the Helsinki security system, and urged that the 35-state Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, or CSCE, draft a new generation of the 1975 Helsinki accords on East-West security and human rights for its meeting later this year.

His speech essentially repeated the suggestion he made earlier to the Conference that a European Commission for Security could be a basis for a future security system that he called Helsinki.

New accords could propose binding treaties between nations rather than only recommendations and guidelines, Mr. Havel said.

"By the end of next year the foundations of a new and united Helsinki security system could be laid," he said.

The roles of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, he added, could switch from military to political.

"Both pacts should function more clearly as instruments of disarmament rather than instruments of armament."

He added, "NATO, as a more meaningful, more democratic and more effective structure, could with less trouble become the seed of a new European security system."

The Warsaw Pact, after helping the process of disarmament and unity, would dissolve, he proposed.

"What originally came into being as the symbol of Stalinist expansion will in time lose all reason d'être," Mr. Havel said. Loud applause greeted the statement.

He was the first Czechoslovak head of state to address the 23-nation Council of Europe.

His speech came a few days after Czechoslovakia joined East Germany in being granted special guest status at the Parliamentary Assembly because of its moves toward democracy and its respect for human rights.

(Reuters, AP)

Bush Aides' Version of North Session

By David Johnston

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bush administration officials have said that an Aug. 1986 meeting between Oliver L. North and George Bush, disclosed this week, centered on the arms sales to Iran and efforts to secure the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

But, these officials said Wednesday, the meeting did not involve Mr. North's secret efforts to aid the Nicaraguan contras. Mr. Bush, who then was vice president, has said he was not aware of Mr. North's aid to the rebels, which was taking place at a time Congress had barred government assistance.

The 1986 meeting was disclosed by a research group that released copies of the private notebooks, a daily, handwritten log of Mr. North's meetings and telephone calls while as a Marine colonel, he was a National Security Council aide at the White House.

The National Security Archive and a second organization, Public Citizen, a public interest group, obtained the notebooks through a legally enforceable request under the Freedom of Information Act.

The notebook entries do not suggest the purpose of Mr. Bush's meeting with Mr. North, which took place only hours after Mr. North had met with and lied to members of Congress about his effort to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

The White House has declined to comment on the notebooks or to offer a definitive account of the meeting. But other administration officials moved quickly Wednesday to blunt speculation that it might have involved a discussion about the secret U.S. aid to the contras.

U.S. Customs Screening System Fails To Keep Felons Out, Agency Asserts

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The computerized information system that U.S. customs agents use to screen visitors is so seriously flawed that major drug traffickers and other criminals may be able to enter the country without detection, federal investigators have concluded.

The computer system, which is able to perform instantaneous background checks at airports and border crossings, contains incomplete and highly inaccurate information, the investigators say.

In a report provided to a House panel in March, the General Accounting Office blamed the U.S. Customs Service for defects that may have resulted in a "significant impairment" of border agents' ability to keep criminals out. The General Accounting Office is the auditing arm of Congress.

The Customs Service maintains the computer system, known formally as the Treasury Enforcement Communications System II.

Customs agents punch into computer terminals the names and automobile license numbers of people wishing to enter the United States, including Americans returning home.

An agent is alerted if a name or

license number matches law-enforcement records stored in the computer.

Because of "systemic deficiencies" in the creation of the computer records, the accounting office said, "there is an increased risk that known or suspected law violators may enter the United States undetected and that innocent persons may be stopped and intensively inspected at the borders for offenses they did not commit."

The investigation was requested by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Congressional officials say the report is especially important since the Bush administration has recommended that the system be used

as a repository for information gathered by agencies that enforce drug laws.

The Customs Service has challenged the findings, saying that the agency's investigation was based on a narrow sampling of information stored in the system.

"This system is not rife with errors," said Dennis Shinkowski, a customs spokesman. He said many of the problems cited in the report had already been identified by Customs Service investigators and were being corrected.

Asked about the findings, Representative Don Edwards, a California Democrat who is chairman of the subcommittee, said flaws in the system posed "a threat to civil liberties."

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ASIAN TOPICS

More Chinese Accept The One-Child Policy

China's population, the world's largest at 1.1 billion, is still increasing. But more and more Chinese couples are falling in line with the country's one-child policy as a matter of choice rather than compulsion. The New York Times reports. Some experts predict that the population will actually decline after peaking in the early 21st century.

Coercion still underlies the one-child policy, and the rationing of the right to become pregnant remains a source of tension and bitterness in many parts of China. But there is little doubt that young people's attitudes are changing and that China's family planning campaign has much broader support than it did. The family planning program began in the mid-1950s.

Liao Zhenxi, a housewife in Duanjia, pointed at her television set and tape recorder as the reasons for not having a second child. "If I had lots of kids, how could I afford these things?" she asked.

Prosperity can sometimes work the other way. Many young Chinese can now afford the fines for having a second or third child. In some areas these fines — 5 to 10 percent of income for 10 years — are called the "extra baby fee."

In general, though, the Chinese have accepted the incentives and penalties that give enormous advantages to those who have just one child. These vary by region, but often a couple with just one child will get more land, a better house, a reduction in grain taxes and a subsidy amounting to about \$15 a year — equivalent to more than a month's income for many farmers.

Around Asia

Land-grabbers destroyed tracts of protected forests across Nepal during the riots and disturbances

accompanying the formation last month of the first multiparty government in 29 years, according to Bijaya Malla, an officer of the King Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation. He said that about 400 people illegally cleared about 75 hectares (185 acres) in the Royal National Park in Chitwan, 160 kilometers (100 miles) north of Kathmandu, and that 60 people have settled in Royal National Park in Bardia in west Nepal and at least two other places. Newspapers and political parties have independently reported similar incidents from other parts of the kingdom.

Philippine merchant seamen outnumber all others worldwide, the government says, and 103,280 of them served on 1,799 vessels last year. This makes them the single largest nationality among the world's 878,069 seafarers, well ahead of Pakistanis and Sri Lankans. English-language proficiency, rapport with multiracial crews and a record for hard work and seamanship helped make Filipinos the first choice in the world fleet, according to Pedro Llaga, an official of the Filipino Association for Mariners' Employment, a private foundation working for the improvement in local shipping standards.

Japan Socialist Party Opens Door to Change

There are socialists in Japanese politics today who don't believe in socialism. The Associated Press reports. They believe in their own causes, and in getting elected. To do that, they are joining the Socialist Party and changing it from a radical, heavily ideological party unlikely to win power into a varied group of reformers with a far better chance against the governing Liberal Democrats.

The new members are lawyers, physicians, college professors, journalists and housewives. An example is Tomiko Okazaki, a former television broadcaster who is one of 59 rookie Socialist Party members elected to parliament in February. The party in-



CHANGING CELLS — A U.S. Embassy official escorting Steven Moscoe from prison in Thailand on Thursday, where he served 4 years of a 34-year sentence for drug trafficking. Mr. Moscoe was released with two other Americans, who by agreement will serve out their sentences in the United States.

creased its strength in the 512-seat chamber from 83 to 139.

"I have no ideological background at all," said Miss Okazaki, 46. "I joined the party to get elected and to protect women's interests."

Takako Doi, who in 1986 became the first female leader of a major Japanese party, says: "We need to promote a broad range of reforms now to make our party credible for taking over the gov-

ernment. If we fail to do so now, we may end up permanently in the opposition camp."

Other party leaders say even giving it a new name is possible. Susio Iwatare, a policy coordinator, said some of the changes in the party were spurred by the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe.

Arthur Higbee

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Formula for El Salvador

Senior House Democrats are proposing an ingenious plan for ending El Salvador's bitter civil war. They would condition U.S. military aid on the actions of the Salvadoran government and its guerrilla opponents.

Under their formula, \$40 million in the pipeline and the administration's request for \$85 million more would be cut in half right now. What is left would be withheld if President Bush found that the Salvadoran government was thwarting good faith peace negotiations or failing to pursue the people responsible for the murder in November of six Jesuit priests.

But the full \$125 million would be restored to the Salvadoran Army if the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front balks at negotiating a cease-fire, acquires significant shipments of outside arms or resumes sustained military operations.

This plan would give all sides a potent and timely incentive to get on with peace negotiations. These negotiations are now being brokered by the United Nations secretary-general. Meanwhile, El Salvador's bloody conflict seems ripe for settlement.

All concerned, including the Salvadoran high command, profess support for the UN talks as well as for an electoral resolution of the deadlocked civil war. There is also the encouraging example of Nicaragua, which has achieved a peaceful transfer of power after a free election — an outcome made easier by a bipartisan effort in Washington to end the contra war.

Mr. Bush and Congress can build on that success. Secretary of State James Baker accepts the principle of conditionality on Sal-

vadorean aid; so does his deputy for hemisphere policy, Bernard Aronson. Their major difference with House Democrats appears to be on timing: They would defer carrying out the plan until the next fiscal year. But if it makes sense then, why not now?

Acting now could encourage negotiations for a cease-fire and for truly opening up local and national assembly elections next March. As important, a cut in U.S. military aid would signal impatience with slow progress in the case of the murdered Jesuits. An army colonel and several lower-ranking officials have been arrested. But no judicial action has been taken. Key witnesses have been sent abroad and there has been no serious investigation of superiors.

Granted, both sides in this war have dealt brutally with civilians. But government forces are armed and trained by the United States. And according to a monitoring panel of House Democrats, they are unrepentant. The panel said Salvadoran military officials described the killing of the priests as stupid and self-defeating but added, "No senior officer with whom we talked said it was wrong."

This is not an outlook that Americans can in conscience reward with unconditional military aid. Yet simply walking away is no answer. What would then happen to defenseless civilians, especially those opposed to the war?

There is now a chance for a bipartisan consensus on phasing down aid while giving discretionary leeway to President Bush. It should be seized.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Beyond Tax Increases

Will the budget deadlock finally be broken this time? President Bush's willingness to hold wide-open talks with the leaders of Congress is encouraging. But ultimate success depends on an agreement that goes beyond honest deficit reduction and addresses urgent national needs.

Preoccupation with deficit reduction has been unavoidable. But it distracts from the budget's purpose — to shape policy. Conditions are ripe to do just that. Eased East-West tensions invite cutbacks in defense. The question is no longer whether to trim, but how. At the same time, unanticipated developments in the economy force a fresh look at the whole range of budget issues. Rising interest rates and dropping tax collections have sent the deficit back up again.

To shrink next year's deficit to the \$64 billion target in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law would require severe spending cuts that are unacceptable to the administration and Congress alike. So despite his distaste for new taxes, even Mr. Bush now seems to be willing to consider them.

For a while, political Washington's attention will be riveted on this opening for tax increases, and understandably so. It is a dramatic new element in the budget debate, long overdue. Political realism suggests that the increases will not be large and will not quickly wipe out the deficit. But with added revenue, and savings in defense and entitlement programs, there

will be funds to ease the deficit paralysis. The more difficult question remains: How should the government use them?

What is needed is a plan that looks beyond one year and one arbitrary target. For too long, domestic needs have been shortchanged by spending for military security. The president and Congress now have the opportunity to focus on social and economic security. Two prime contenders for better funding are programs to give disadvantaged children a better start in life and repair the nation's infrastructure. But there is pressure for more of everything. Genuine needs for education, drug programs, AIDS research and Medicaid confront powerful interests that want still more for space, technology and farm programs.

The new negotiations will not settle details, but it is essential that there be broad agreement in good faith. Democrats are properly wary of being tagged once more as the advocates of tax-and-spend. The administration for its part, wants assurance that Congress will honor whatever agreement emerges on spending cuts. Such mutual suspicion will only keep both sides from seizing the rare opportunity that presents itself. They can break the paralysis of budget battles, year upon year, or they can concoct yet another smoke-and-mirrors solution that solves nothing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Overseeing the Markets

After the stock market crash in 1987, the White House set up a commission to see what had gone wrong. The commission's principal conclusion was that fragmented regulation was contributing to the instability of the markets. Stocks and stock index futures are all part of the same huge financial system, it emphasized. But stocks were — and are — regulated by one U.S. agency, while the futures came under another.

Now, two and a half years after the crash, another administration is at last pushing ahead with legislation to do something about that. Since the chairman of the commission, Nicholas Brady, is now secretary of the Treasury, it is not astonishing that this proposal bears a resemblance to the earlier recommendations. But financial reform is full of political hazards.

One of them is the rivalry between New York and Chicago. New York is the center of the stock trader's universe. But futures trading developed in agricultural products — wheat, pork bellies and so forth — and in the Chicago exchanges. The law says that futures can be traded only on designated futures markets. That is why stock index futures, ever since they began to be traded in the early 1980s, have been traded not in New York but in Chicago and Kansas City.

The futures business has boomed phenomenally. The Chicago exchanges are pre-

pared to fight the administration's attempt to put stock futures under the Securities and Exchange Commission and to allow them to be traded in other markets. Chicago sees the SEC reaching out to snatch away a highly profitable industry that Chicago built. The futures traders fear they will be regulated by people who do not really understand their business and who will run the game to the benefit of that other market in New York.

Those are not entirely frivolous objections, but the SEC is capable of dealing with them fairly. It is dangerous to leave the present regulatory void between two interrelated markets, with the SEC overseeing stocks and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission handling futures. Concerted selling in the futures markets can and does pull down the stock markets, as the Treasury points out, and manipulators can use one market to evade the restrictions on another. The financial world has been transformed over the past 20 years by the rapid development of new financial techniques, new markets and — for Americans — serious competition abroad. There has been a lot of talk about the need for reform to equip the regulatory system to deal with these realities, but so far there has been no action. Now the administration is moving. It is time for Congress to enact legislation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Time to Get On With Metric

By 1993, the European Community is scheduled to have a unified economy, larger than that of the United States, with all product standards based on the metric system. Some U.S. exporters may miss out on this vast market if they don't begin to adapt their products to metric — the measurement system used by most of the world.

Government agencies, as well as companies, have been slow to adapt to a world of tens. The comptroller general's office cites a study showing that there has been little preparation for complying with a law that

agencies use the metric system as much as possible by October 1991. The Commerce Department, which should be leading the way because of its foreign-trade responsibilities, was particularly faulted for not giving more leadership.

It may be a great inconvenience for a while, but going metric is one of those chores we will have to perform to compete in the international marketplace, and the sooner the better. People may still usefully employ the historic English system in their private lives, but companies and government agencies should get to work on the transition.

—The Providence (Rhode Island) Journal.

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When the Smiles in Prague Begin to Fade

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — At a party in Prague, the new dean of the journalism school at Charles University presents his calling card and leans forward to translate the words under his name.

"Window washer," he says. "Shop windows. That is how I made my living, eight years."

Dr. Cestmír Suchý smiles as he explains that he used to be foreign editor of Radio Prague, but that after he declined orders to call the Soviet invasion of 1968 an act of brotherly support he was fired.

Czechoslovakia is like a small restaurant that suddenly gets a three-star review.

The Communist government then allowed him to earn his living cleaning windows.

He seems quite jovial about it — how it was healthy to work outdoors, how he met the best people that way. Foreigners standing around chuckle. But the next day, toward the end of another gathering, he talks of the cruel years of isolation from the world he loved and was trained for, the theft of those years from his brain and his life and there is no smiling in his voice.

Everybody loves Prague in these days of its new freedom. But sometimes when I was there recently I felt that foreigners were loving a dream Prague where everybody told witty stories, where a gentle playwright-president soared in the skies of international stardom as a delighted world watched, where a velvet revolution cost so little and gained so much, where you could get a full meal for one U.S. dollar.

It crossed my mind that not enough people were waiting until the party thinned out to see the harshness of the past and the problems of the future could emerge and the lines of worry be seen, just as real as the warmth and the wit.

In the United States, Czechoslovakia suffers from its own wonderful publicity — the exhilaration that President Vaclav Havel aroused in Congress, the crowd of celebrities that turned out for him in New York, the stories about golden Prague becoming the absolutely essential trip for everybody in the know.

Czechoslovakia is like a small restaurant that suddenly gets a three-star review. The next day it is swamped with reservations, customers wait hours on line, the staff is edgy, and in the kitchen the chef says he just cannot cook any faster.

Exhaustion is on Prague's face.

The people in the Havel government work without rest to create a new government, a new political system, a new constitution, a new economic order out of the chaos of communism.

Every minister is surrounded by the apparatus of the Communist days. The wedding out is deliberately slow.

"We have had enough purges in this country," says Jan Urban, the head of Civic Forum, the revolutionary political movement, a plain-speaking man. "How do you judge who is tainted? Nearly all members of the society cooperated with dictators, one way or another."

In the presidential castle, Mr. Havel is cooking fast. Already he has carried out the first job he set

for himself — restoring Czechoslovakia and Europe to each other, bringing his country out vividly as an individual nation after 40 lost years in the gray world of Soviet captivity.

But some people around him say he is not going fast enough, particularly on economics. They want him to act on the most important issue facing the country — moving the country toward free enterprise, away from the communism that wrecked its once-solid bourgeois base.

Move slowly, say others, including his conservative opponents — the people will not put up with interim unemployment, rising prices, the loss of communism's hospital-ward economic security. So far Mr. Havel has not committed himself. He seems to be waiting for the June elections. A new parliament will be chosen and will name him president again, a new mandate.

But delay will make the economic decisions even harder. How will staggering, obsolete government plants be sold? Where will the money come from to buy them, money needed for new investments? Every day it gets more difficult to put off housecleaning in government ministries and to quiet the public desire to settle scores with the old secret police, who have been told to stay at home, just waiting by the telephone.

All these problems were created by the Soviet-run Communist regime, not by the revolution. That will be important to remember in the days ahead when the exhaustion lines on the city's face get deeper.

Prague is still golden. But it is not simply a show-business hit. It is a real place with real problems that needs real friends, not just those who will clap, hug and leave.

The New York Times.

Cambodia: In the Web Of Pain

By Joel R. Charny and Anne E. Goldfeld

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — With each passing day of political stalemate, the human toll in Cambodia escalates. After surviving mass murder and slave labor under Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge, Cambodians both within the country and in encampments along the Thai border continue to suffer in silence.

With the intensification of war, the growing strength of the Khmer Rouge and the repeated failure of negotiations, there is an urgent need for the international community to formulate a humanitarian response.

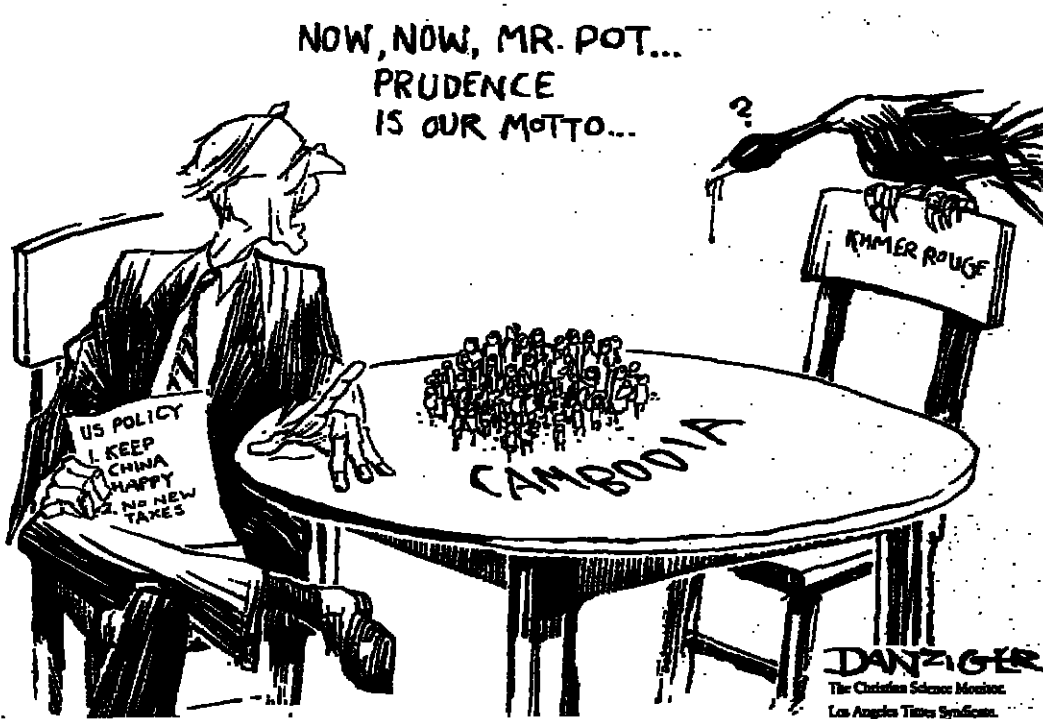
In Cambodia, people struggle to build new lives. They grieve for relatives and friends murdered by the Khmer Rouge, and long for those living on the border or overseas.

In rural areas, widows who lost husbands under Pol Pot cannot produce enough food to feed their families. Irrigation pumps essential for rice production lie unused for lack of spare parts. These have been blocked by the U.S.-supported international trade and aid embargo against Cambodia. Draft animals die because of shortages of vaccines. In Battambang Province in western Cambodia, once the country's bowl, hundreds of hectares of rich agricultural land have been taken out of production by land mines and war.

In Phnom Penh, residents crowd into tiny apartments or live in makeshift houses in rat-infested slums. Water and sewage systems, built by the French in 1905, barely function. Hospitals are poorly equipped and grossly understaffed — a legacy of the Khmer Rouge era, when most trained medical personnel were killed. One in five children dies before the age of 5.

To escape military conscription, students risk cerebral malaria fleeing through jungles to Thai border jails. Those who do fight find themselves in a war in which, again, Cambodians are killing Cambodians.

On the Thai border, in an active war zone, 278,000 people are held behind barbed wire in encampments. Political-military factions control these camps, although the civilians within them may have no political allegiance. After 10 years within the range of shells and artillery, these people are still denied the refugee status that would enable them to



Burma: They'll Vote, but Don't Expect Change

IF EVER proof were needed that elections do not by themselves ensure that a government is protecting its citizens' human rights, Burma is it. The Burmese people will go to the polls this month for the first time in 28 years. At the same time, the military regime is imprisoning or killing thousands, subjecting many more to inhuman compulsory labor and forcibly uprooting half a million people from their homes. Because the military has pledged to retain power whatever the outcome, such gross mistreatment will not likely diminish once the votes are counted May 27.

With every major opposition leader in jail or under house arrest, with martial law and nighttime curfew in effect and with all international observers barred, this exercise in democracy through the barrel of a gun should be seen for what it is: an attempt to win international support for one of the worst human rights violators in Asia.

Visits last month to Rangoon and areas of conflict along the Thai-Burmese border confirmed the impression of a regime bent on silencing urban critics and terrorizing rural civilians. Several students reported having been detained by security police in the past year and having received threats or beatings. Members of the fragile democratic opposition said that many of

their leaders had been detained and most parties have been too hampered by censorship to campaign openly. In villages and refugee camps stretching for several hundred miles along the border with Thailand, dozens of people told of atrocities committed by Burmese soldiers. One middle-aged Karen woman showed me the scar on her left breast, inflicted when soldiers sprayed bullets into her home near Paan four months ago as 12 relatives and friends sat inside. Five were killed, and six were seriously injured.

Many people with emaciated bodies and scars said they had been grabbed off the street or dragged from their homes to serve as army porters, carrying ammunition and food for weeks or months at a time. Forced to march through hilly jungles with little water or food, these men and boys, some as young as 14, told of friends who had been beaten and left to die when they could not keep up. One ex-soldier said that despite the low pay and hard work, many men join the army because "being a soldier is better than being a porter."

These conditions suggest that, whatever the election result, the Burmese regime merits only condemnation.

—James A. Goldston, an attorney who recently completed a mission to Burma for Asia Watch, writing in The Washington Post.

find asylum. Many wish to return home but they cannot safely do so.

On the border, children have grown up in banana groves where they have never seen rice grow. Violence within families and between neighbors is increasing, and no one can be protected. Despite the best efforts of relief agencies, there is often not enough food, water or bamboo in the camps. People risk eyestight, limbs and their lives foraging for something salable or edible in the minefields.

As a Cambodian has said, "You will recognize the Cambodian of the future by his one leg."

After 20 years of war and at least two million deaths by violence and famine, there is clearly no military solution for Cambodia. Too often the international community has failed to act. We would urge the adoption of a humanitarian agenda for the Cambodians, to include the following:

• An immediate cease-fire.

• The creation of a politically neutral border camp under United Nations protection. Here the Cambodian border population would have freedom to choose repatriation to Cambodia or asylum.

• The end of the embargo on UN development assistance to Cambodia so that, in advance of a political settlement, basic needs can begin to be met.

• Recognition of the Khmer Rouge genocide and the formation of an international tribunal to bring its perpetrators to justice.

We cannot alter the past. But together with the Cambodian people, we can begin to heal the wounds and help make 1990 a year of new life. As John Dos Passos wrote in 1940, in the midst of another Holocaust, "our only hope will lie in the frail web of understanding of one person for the pain of another."

Mr. Charny is Asia regional director of Oxfam America. Ms. Goldfeld, a fellow at Harvard Medical School, worked with the American Refugee Committee in Thailand. They contributed this view to The New York Times.

In the Third World, Nuclear Dominoes

By Andrew Mack

CANBERRA — As fears of superpower nuclear conflagration recede, the specter of nuclear and missile proliferation in Asia and the Middle East is growing.

Iraq may be further away from getting nuclear weapons than some commentators have recently suggested, but there can be no doubt of Saddam Hussein's intent to acquire the bomb. Iraq's nuclear program is a response to and provides a continuing rationale for the far more advanced Israeli nuclear program.

Similarly, Pakistan's ambitious nuclear program is a response to an increasingly assertive Indian program. The Indian test of a nuclear device in 1974 was, in turn, a reaction to China's first test a decade earlier, while China's decision to test its stemmed from a conviction that it must build a deterrent against the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers.

North Korea, worried about a military balance that is tilting rapidly in favor of its bitter rival in the south, may also be engaged in a project to build nuclear weapons. Confirmation of this would generate intense pressure in South Korea to follow suit.

We may be witnessing intensification of a series of regional nuclear arms races that will be constrained only by available resources. Such arms races will exacerbate fears and hostilities between countries and increase the risk of wider instability.

The ability of Third World countries to handle crises effectively is diminished by the absence of such safety mechanisms as reliable com-

mand-and-control, early-warning and hot-line communication systems.

Meanwhile, long-range systems for delivering nuclear weapons are also spreading in the Third World. Of these, ballistic missile technology is causing greatest concern in the West.

All of the countries in Asia and the Middle East that either have or are seeking to acquire nuclear weapons also have ballistic missile programs. The superpowers no longer sell medium- and long-range ballistic missiles to the Third World, but other countries, particularly China and North Korea, now make and export missiles.

The longer-range Third World missiles are so expensive and so inaccurate that they really only make strategic sense when fitted with nuclear warheads. They are a more effective means of delivering nuclear weapons than aircraft over very long ranges, and against countries with dense and effective anti-aircraft defenses, Israel and South Korea, for example.

A treaty known as the Missile Technology Control Regime, signed by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan, undoubtedly has made it more difficult for Third World countries to acquire missiles. The 1987 treaty, known as MTCR, prohibits exports of missiles or their parts above a certain size or range to Third World countries. But the regime is flawed by serious problems and inconsistencies.

Many nations resent the assump-

tion that ballistic missiles, like nuclear weapons, contribute to deterrence when in Western hands, but are dangerously destabilizing in the hands of other countries. China and North Korea, the two major Third World missile exporters, are not MTCR members. They reject the anti-proliferation philosophy and urgently need the foreign exchange that missile sales generate.

The same Western countries that seek to block the spread of ballistic missiles are aggressively marketing combat aircraft to the Third World. Such planes have a greater strike range than most Third World missiles and can deliver heavy payloads of weapons with far greater accuracy.

Like the U.S. war on drugs, MTCR focuses on the supply side of the proliferation problem and largely ignores the political and security incentives that lead Third World states to acquire missiles and nuclear weapons. Taking the demand side would, among other things, require the United States and its allies to embark on arms control and confidence-building measures in the Asia-Pacific region.

At present, the United States opposes arms control for Asia and the Pacific, except on the Korean Peninsula. Concern over missile and nuclear proliferation is a good reason to change this short-sighted policy.

The writer, director of the Peace Research Center at the Australian National University, is the author of "Security and Arms Control in the North Pacific." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Open Doors Would Ease The Deficit

By Julian L. Simon

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — Congressional leaders and President Bush continue to agonize over how to trim the federal deficit. But its most important underlying social causes, demographic changes, would show them a promising direction.

Not only is demographics a major cause of the deficit; it can also be a pain-free solution. Increased immigration would augment the pool of young, skilled workers who pay high taxes and use few governmental services and hence swell the public coffers.

Indeed, immigration offers the only painless solution. All the other options are grim. Raising taxes hurts taxpayers and slows the growth of the economy. Privatizing Social Security may reduce the squeeze in the long run but certainly not in the short run. And cutting other federal programs is political dynamite.

The numbers tell a dramatic story. For each 1,000 working people age 25 to 54 in 1900, there were 111 people 65 and older. Now the corresponding number is 295 people 65 and older. In 1900, there were only 111 people 65 and older. In 1985 on aid to the elderly would have been only \$128 billion. That is, payments under those programs would have been only \$128 billion less — more than enough to wipe out the deficit.

If the baby-boom fertility level of 1957 had prevailed from the 1930s through the 1950s, there would have been about 15 percent more workers aged 25 to 54 in the late 1980s. They would have paid enough additional taxes to cut the deficit by at least half. But at present low birthrate levels, there is no hope that a larger number of working age people will eventually come into the labor force to distribute more widely the social cost of the aging population.

Immigration in the 1980s was higher than in preceding decades, though the proportion of immigrants arriving is still lower than it was at the turn of the century. If immigration had been at the late-1980s level from the 1940s through the 1970s, the gain to the labor force would have been much the same as if the birthrate were at the baby-boom level. And if immigration had been even half the rate relative to total population that it was before World War I, there would be no deficit at all.

Immigration's budget benefit to natives stems from the difference in age composition between the native population and each immigrant cohort. Immigrants tend to move when they are young and near the start of their work lives. For example, perhaps 4 percent of immigrants are age 60 or older, whereas about 15 percent of the U.S. population is 60 or older. And whereas about 26 percent of the U.S. population is in the early prime labor force age range of 20 to 39, some 46 percent of immigrants are in that age bracket.

Most U.S. natives pay the piper for the benefit from immigrants when the young immigrants get older and themselves receive Social Security. No, because by the time young immigrants retire, they typically have raised children who are then contributing to Social Security and thereby balancing their parents' receipts.

World a doubling, say, of immigration swamp us? Not at all. Only about 6 percent of the present U.S. population — a bit more than one person in 20 — is foreign born, and that includes aged immigrants who came many years ago.

What about the purported disadvantages of immigration? A recent body of sound research has disproved a number of persistent myths:

• Welfare payments. Solid evidence shows that the average immigrant family receives no more welfare support than the average native family, even aside from Social Security.

• Job displacement. There is no evidence that immigrants even temporarily displace natives from their jobs to any measurable extent.

• Public facilities. Much of the construction of new schools and other public facilities is paid for by bonds and taxes, and therefore immigrants pay enough "rent" on such facilities to cover their cost.

Immigration can lighten the Social Security burden in particular, and the tax burden in general, and get rid of the deficit. At the same time, it would improve the lives of the immigrants by offering them the advantages of living a free and fruitful life in the United States.

The writer, who is with the Cato Institute, is author of "The Economic Consequences of Immigration." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: How to Reach 100

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: Dr. Sayre declares that "everybody, under ordinary circumstances, ought to live to be one hundred years old." The rules which he prescribes are to be commended for they make a fellow enjoy himself while he keeps up his dog trot through life. Don't overwork, but slip along contentedly, keeping yourself reasonably busy all the time. Smoke like a human being, not like a locomotive. And take a nap whenever the opportunity offers.

1915: Italy Stands Ready

MILAN — The eruption cannot be much longer delayed. The war spirit is developing swiftly. An immense demonstration in favor of a rupture with Austria and Germany took place here yesterday [May 9]. A great procession, with the flags of Italy, France, Great Britain, Belgium and Russia, swept through the streets. Despatches from Rome confirm that

Italy's neutrality is inexorably nearing the end. The "Agenzia Nazionale" says that the last term set by Italy for Austria's reply ends tomorrow at midday. If by that time Austria fails to comply, negotiations will be considered as broken off.

OPINION

The Tax Game: Ducking the Blame

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — George Bush could use the charming manner and glib tongue of Ronald Reagan, now that the president is trying to get out of the tax corner he painted himself into in 1988.

As governor of California, Mr. Reagan once pledged that he would not tolerate a tax increase; on that issue, he said, his feet were planted in concrete.

When events nevertheless forced him to agree to higher taxes, Mr. Reagan cheerfully called in reporters and told

'Golly, fellows, we can talk about almost anything, but if there's going to be a tax increase, sorry, hard cheese — you Democrats will have to propose it.'

them that the noise they heard was the concrete cracking up around his feet.

Unfortunately for him, Mr. Bush has shown neither the verbal nor the political ability to extricate himself gracefully from his own cheap but effective campaign pledge: no new taxes.

Instead, his budget director's cries of alarm about the deficit have pushed Mr. Bush and the congressional Democrats into the old game of Alphonse and Gaston: You go first and I'll follow.

Mr. Bush has invited the Democrats to negotiate on what is to be done about

the deficit, supposedly with all possibilities on the table and with neither side to attack the other for whatever either might propose. All involved are well aware, however, that this translates into Bushspeak about as follows:

"Gee, fellows, we can talk about anything but maybe the graduated income tax thing; but, golly, if there's going to be an increase, sorry, hard cheese, but you Democrats have to propose it. Then I'll just have to tell the taxpayers I'm going along only because you big tax-mut-spenders left me no choice."

Witness Senator Alan Simpson, the Republican economic whiz from Wyoming, who said with his usual eloquence, "No one is going to come out here and say that we're going to do anything at all with income tax."

And witness Representative Newt Gingrich, the Republican hit man from Georgia: "I don't think there's any question in this country which party is addicted to tax increases and which party is reluctantly willing to negotiate."

Not, of course, that Gaston can't play the game as well as Alphonse. "We have absolutely no interest in asking for taxes and having a reluctant-brother president," one wary Democrat confessed. Of course not. Both sides are less concerned about the supposed need for higher taxes than about ducking the blame.

It is not clear, however, that higher taxes are required. To cut the deficit? The economy has been expanding since 1982, despite huge annual budget shortfalls. To

sustain the expansion? A tax increase, reducing public spending power, is not the usual pump-priming prescription. To hold down interest rates? The relationship is not proven, and rates have come down from their early-'80s peak, despite the continuing deficit.

With both sides "negotiating" however gingerly, a tax increase conceivably lies ahead (a bizarre prospect in an election year for 435 members of the House of Representatives). If so:

• Why not accomplish something other than holding down the deficit, specifically with new taxes on oil and gasoline? Demand for these is relatively elastic, the potential revenue is enormous, and beneficiaries would include at least the air we breathe, public transport and national security.

• Why not soften the blow against middle- and lower-income Americans by putting the graduated income tax on the table, casting a cold eye on Mr. Bush's capital gains boondoggle and asking the rich to pay a fair share?

If those objectives seem to contradict each other, they don't necessarily. A gasoline-tax rebate could be arranged for low-income people who have to drive to work; other Americans for years have been subsidized in profligate driving habits by the low federal gasoline tax; and all would benefit from the environmental consequences of reduced auto usage.

Another promising possibility is the investment of a substantial share of new tax revenues in America's needy physical infrastructure — bridges, highways, city streets, water and sewerage facilities, insulated buildings and the like.



That would put lots of people to work (perhaps reducing the costs of crime as well as welfare), stimulate the economy and bring in revenues over and above those from whatever new tax might be passed. The last effect would be delayed but worth waiting for.

Finally, as Alphonse and Gaston urge each other on, it is well for Americans to remember who created the deficit bogeyman — Ronald Reagan, that's who, with the tax cut of 1981 followed by the military buildup he never really paid for.

The New York Times

Try to Forget Marla Maples

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — People frequently ask me, "Dave, what has gone wrong with America, anyways?" And I always reply: "What has gone wrong is that over in Germany and Japan, people are interested in computers, robots and other high-technology concepts, whereas here in America people are interest-

MEANWHILE

ed in whether MARLA MAPLES had her breasts augmented."

Let me stress that I am not mentioning MARLA MAPLES in capital letters because I wish to boost the readership of this column. I am mentioning DONALD TRUMP'S GIRLFRIEND because I think it's pretty pathetic that America — a nation that produced technological geniuses like Thomas Edison, Henry Ford and Mr. Wizard — has become so technologically illiterate that according to a survey, 74 percent of all Americans agree with the statement that a fax machine works by "sending rolled-up paper through a wire." You morons! THE PAPER IS ALREADY IN THE MACHINE.

Only the INK goes through the wire! Today I'm going to "take the high road" by defying this obsession with celebrity trivia and devoting an entire column to answering your questions about technology. Put on your thinking caps! Let's have some technology questions!

Q. Are you saying that MARLA MAPLES' BREASTS have been augmented? A. No I am NOT saying that. Nor am

I suggesting here, for the first time, that before her face-lift, MARLA MAPLES had neck waiters deep enough to raise bats in. Today I wish to focus on your questions concerning technological matters, such as how an automatic transmission changes gears.

Q. So how does it change gears? A. There is probably some kind of mechanism in there, but don't quote me on that. And let us also put an end to these rumors that MARLA MAPLES had upper-thigh liposuction so extensive as to require an industrial fire hose.

Q. You know those automatic supermarket checkout scanners, where the clerk waves the product past a little window and the register beeps and shows the price? How do they work?

A. Inside the counter is a small compartment where a person named Marge crouches, peering up through the window and frantically ringing up your purchases as the clerk waves them past. The system used to involve a laser beam, but they had to stop this when the beam detonated a can of Spam, sending superheated chunks of meat-like byproducts hurtling in all directions and severely damaging an issue of the Weekly World News ("MARLA: ELVIS ATE MY BABY").

Q. How does an elevator work?

A. An elevator is a small room dangling over a deep shaft, held up by thin cables that are maintained by building employees who have tremendous trouble just keeping all the toilets working.

Q. What do they have to do with SEX-CHANGE UFO VAMPIRE MAPLES? A. They claim they are "just friends."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Israel, Arabs and Land

Regarding "Jerusalem: Good News From Bush" (Opinion, April 20) by Mayor Teddy Kollek:

In 1967, fully 98 percent of the West Bank and East Jerusalem was owned by Arabs. Not so today, and Teddy Kollek knows why. Israel has expropriated Arab land. He is aware of the Israeli policy of acquiring land by declaring it to be "state" land, or abandoned, or needed for military or public purposes, and of discriminatory restrictions on the use of land by Palestinians.

It would be nice if Jerusalem could know peace and remain one city. It will be possible when the Arabs living there have the same civil and human rights as their Jewish neighbors. It will be possible when Arabs can return to settle in Jerusalem as freely as Jews from the Soviet Union or anywhere else in the world.

MARIE PECK, Amman, Jordan.

Taxes: Enough, Already

From the front-page article "With a Country to Run": Bush is bending on taxes" (May 9) it looks like the president will join the "tax and spend" crowd in the Democratic Party by supporting a national sales tax or some such thing.

Just how much more do lawmakers think they can squeeze out of the American people? The average worker in New York City pays U.S. income tax, property taxes, state income tax, a city income tax, and as if that weren't enough, he or she pays an 8.25 percent sales tax on every nonfood item purchased with already heavily taxed money.

What do people in New York get in return? Corrupt politicians, inept bureaucrats, streets with potholes, a transport infrastructure that is literally falling apart and some of the highest crime rates in the world. I say enough is enough. Americans don't need new taxes; we need new lawmakers.

ALVARO MARTINEZ-POINTE, Hong Kong.

A Double Standard

In response to "To a Writer From Beirut" (Letters, March 27):

Mikhail Gorbachev resolutely refused to take military action to save Communist regimes in Eastern Europe and continues to show restraint in dealing with the rebellious Baltic republics. His rough and ready handling of Azerbaijan was not the result of impulse. Mr. Gorbachev's overreaction betrayed his double standard of excluding

ethnic Muslims in the Soviet Union from perestroika. The assault on Beirut, which claimed thousands of civilian casualties, was plainly contrived to achieve the political goal of silencing the nationalist movement of Azerbaijanis Muslims.

The Western governments, in their sympathetic response to the dispatch of Soviet troops to Azerbaijan, equally displayed the double standard of those who were so loud in their protest over the crackdown around Tiananmen Square.

S. A. MOID, London.

On Earth Management

William Safire ("An Earthling's Commonsensical Green Guide," Opinion, April 17) says we should put a higher value on growth than on limitation. Our planet is being subjected to terracide not only by those who wantonly exploit its resources, but by this kind of "environmentalism." The earth demands sustainable management or it will eventually ignore the demands of its human occupants.

JOHN OTRANTO, Riemering, West Germany.

Regarding "Replies to Skeptics' Questions About Global Warming" by Al Gore Jr. (Opinion, April 23):

I was shocked to read that the administration of George Bush, the "environmental president," is stalling with regard to the serious issue of global warming. There may be a legitimate debate over how accurate the disaster predictions are, but we certainly cannot lose by acting now.

JENNIFER MACDERMOTT, Geneva.

TM: There's More

Jonathan P. Dowling ("A Physicist Reviews an Ad," Letters, April 20) is not alone in his dissatisfaction with the advertisements of the Transcendental Meditation movement. Even longtime practitioners of TM like myself sometimes get exasperated by the public relations style of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and his followers. But one should distinguish between the public relations of TM and its practical benefits, which, I can attest to, are extraordinary.

DAG HAVREVOID, Oslo.

Mistreating a First Lady

Regarding "Wallisley's Barbara Bush Furore" (Features, May 5):

What Wallisley College apparently fails to teach is good manners.

CHARLES MYERS, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.



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AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	1,200,000
Microsoft	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	800,000
Apple	28 1/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	600,000
Oracle	18 1/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	400,000
Novell	15 1/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	300,000
Lotus	12 1/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	200,000
Intuit	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	100,000
Visa	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	50,000
MasterCard	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	40,000
Discover	6 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	30,000
Amex	5 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	20,000

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
AT&T	45 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	1,500,000
Verizon	35 1/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	1,000,000
Sprint	25 1/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	800,000
WorldCom	15 1/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	600,000
Qwest	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	400,000
Southwest	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	300,000
Delta	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	200,000
United	6 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	100,000
Allegiant	5 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	50,000
JetBlue	4 1/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	40,000

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Boeing	110 1/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	1,200,000
Lockheed	95 1/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	800,000
Raytheon	80 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	600,000
Northrop	70 1/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4	400,000
Grumman	60 1/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	300,000
Boeing	50 1/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	200,000
Lockheed	40 1/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	100,000
Raytheon	30 1/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	50,000
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Raytheon	3 1/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	40,000

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
3M	45 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	1,200,000
DuPont	35 1/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	800,000
Eastman	25 1/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	600,000
Johnson & Johnson	15 1/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	400,000
Pfizer	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	300,000
Merck	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	200,000
Novartis	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	100,000
Schering	6 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	50,000
Amgen	5 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	40,000
Genentech	4 1/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	30,000

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NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
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Amgen	5 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	40,000
Genentech	4 1/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	30,000

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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

VIENNA

Music, Theater and Open Borders

■ "Open Borders" is a last-minute theme for the opening of the Wiener Festwochen (Vienna Festival Weeks, May 12-June 17), with the Austrian pianist Friedrich Gulda acting as host to guest artists from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and East Germany at the opening festivities Saturday in front of the Rathaus. Festival highlights include a new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," by the Vienna State Opera with Claudio Abbado conducting and Ruggero Raimondi in the title part, with six performances May 13-25 in the Theater an der Wien; the Stuttgart opera with three one-acters by Ernst Krenek; the Robert Wilson-Tom Waits-William Burroughs "Black Rider" from the Thalia Theater in Hamburg; three versions of Hamlet: Andrzej Wajda's from Krakow, Heiner Müller's "Hamlet/Machine" from East Berlin and George Tabori's for Vienna's Theater Der Kreis. The usual vast concert program in the Musikverein has many leading orchestras and soloists. Another theme of the festival is "Nature in Art," the subject of a major exhibition in the Messepalast and related events. Another exhibition is "Vivre, Milena Jesenska," the recipient of Franz Kafka's "Letters to Milena," who died in 1944 in the Ravensbrück concentration camp (see earlier in the Centre Pompidou in Paris). (Alan Levy)

GLYNDEBOURNE

Sellers and "The Magic Flute"

■ The Glyndebourne Festival Opera's season opens May 21 with a new production of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," staged by Peter Sellars and conducted by Lothar Zagrosek. The cast includes several singers making their first appearance at the festival, including the Korean soprano Hellen Kwon as the Queen of the Night and the Chinese soprano Ai-Lan Zhu as Pamina, and three Americans, Mark Doss as Sarastro, James Maddalena as Papageno and Howard Haskin as Monostatos. Kurt Streit sings Tamino. Sets are designed by Adrienne Lobel and costumes by Duna Ramirova. The other novelty of the season is the European premiere of Tippett's "New Year" on July 1, which had its world premiere in Houston last fall. Andrew Davis conducts and Peter Hall is stage director. Revivals include Britten's "Albert Herring" (first performance May 24), Janacek's "Katya Kabanova" (June 10), Strauss's "Capriccio" (July 14) and Verdi's "Falstaff" (July 29). The season ends Aug. 22.

VEVEY

The Work of Ferdinand Hodler

■ Through 40 paintings gathered over the years by a private collector, Max Schmidheiny, the Musée Jenisch of Vevey, Switzerland, has been able to give an overview of the works of the Swiss artist Ferdinand Hodler (1853-1919). From a somber early self-portrait, one can follow how Hodler's palette became luminous even in his harshest subjects. The exhibition includes searching portraits and self-portraits, symbolic themes and light-bathed landscapes of lakes and mountains that he painted up to the end. Photographs taken by a friend, Gertrud Dübli-Müller, show the painter at work. Lithographs by César Kakkoschka, who was his friend for many years, complement the exhibition. Until June 17. (Marie Guinand)

FLORENCE

The Jewels of the Medici

■ Reopened after 110 years, the Gabinetto delle Gemme, the jewel cabinet of the Medici and Lorraine dynasties, is now on permanent display in the renovated Palazzo della Crocetta of the Archaeological Museum in Florence. The 2,300 precious objects were moved there in 1880 from the Uffizi Gallery, where the collection was first deposited in the mid-15th century by Cosimo II Vecchio. Seemingly endless display and security problems were finally resolved last year by a donation from Italy's oldest gold firm, Unione di Arezzo. Among the objects again on view are a Greek medallion of a winged cherub restored by Benvenuto Cellini and a silver Syrian amethyst from the fourth century B.C. fished from the waters off Porto Baratti on the Tuscan coast in 1968. The greater part of the collection is the gold jewelry of the Etruscans dating from the seventh century B.C. The collection is considered to be the finest in Italy, and is superseded in Europe only by the that of the electors of Saxony in Dresden. (Susan Lumsden)

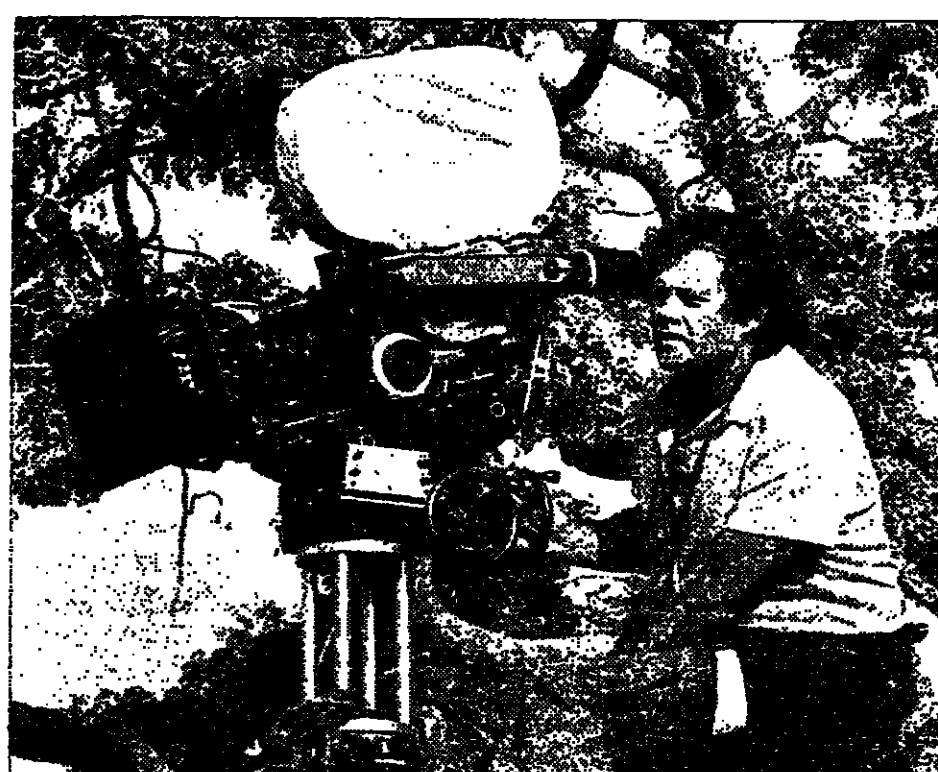
COLOGNE

Impressionism Outside France



■ "Landscape in Light" at the Wallraf-Richartz Museum examines the international side of Impressionist painting, displaying 170 works, and includes examples by the leading artists of the movement — Monet, Sisley, and Pissarro. But the emphasis is on the influence of Impressionism beyond the borders of France, either in Europe or North America (above, Sir John Lavery's "The Bridge at Grez"). Eighty museums and private collections have contributed to the show, which covers the period 1860-1910. After closing July 1 at the Wallraf-Richartz, the show goes on to the Zurich Kunsthaus.

With Bruce Beresford in Joyce Cary's Nigeria



Pierce Brosnan, left, plays a British colonial district officer in Nigeria in "Mr. Johnson," based on Joyce Cary's novel and directed by Bruce Beresford, above.

by Laurie Halpern Smith

TORO, Nigeria — It's midnight, after the police roadblocks designed to thwart bands of robbers have gone up on the national highway. Several miles down a dirt road in the high jungle of Nigeria's northern plateau, within the snug confines of a general store, a raucous party is going on. A tightly packed group of people in tribal costume dance and sway to hypnotically rhythmic music, played by a small group on strange-looking instruments. Suddenly a handsome young Nigerian, inconspicuously clad in a white three-piece linen suit, leaps to the store's wooden counter, above the sacks of flour and tins of tea. Leading the crowd in a song about himself — "When Johnson go walkum, go walkum go walkum, the whole sky lights up for him; the whole forest opens up for him" — he breaks into a joyous dance, and everybody begins whooping ecstatically.

Just outside the knocked-out front of the "general store," the director Bruce Beresford and the crew shooting the film "Mr. Johnson" are definitely not having a party, as they tackle what is only the second Western feature film ever to be attempted in Nigeria. (The

first, "Soweto," was never completed.) Even at 1 in the morning it's hot (though considerably cooler than the sweltering daytime), and the dust from the seasonal wind that sweeps through this arid sub-Saharan region coats everything and everyone with grit. Adding to the heat, giant high-intensity arc lamps blaze against the black night sky, illuminating the set where no electricity has ever generated light before. No wonder Western filmmakers generally go to user-friendly Kenya for an authentic African location.

THE Nigerian bush presents formidable obstacles to filmmaking, as Beresford and his cast — Pierce Brosnan, Edward Woodward, Beatie Edney, Dennis Quilley and Maynard Elizabeth — and crew are finding out. Between takes, Beresford, in baggy blue cutoffs, a wildly patterned shirt and a mangled straw hat, murmurs a suggestion to Ezashi, the young British-born Nigerian in the title role.

"Mr. Johnson," like Beresford's Academy Award-winning "Driving Miss Daisy," is an interracial story, this time not in the contemporary American South but in the colonial Nigeria of the 1920s. Based on a novel by the

Continued on page 10

In Kurosawa's 'Dreams,' the Thin Edge of Cinematic Reality

by Carol Lutfy

TOKYO — Akira Kurosawa, an aspiring artist, approaches Vincent Van Gogh as he is painting haystacks in an open field. It is a glorious day, boasting peacock blues, deep ambers and translucent jades, each color resonating with the clarity of a jewel. Van Gogh (played with a feverish intensity by Martin Scorsese) cannot control his

man's poignant, turbulent relationship with death, and often irresponsible actions toward nature.

"The dreams are mine, but I have modified them to emphasize certain points, like changing a novel into a screenplay," Kurosawa says over tea at a restaurant in an upper-middle class Tokyo neighborhood where he lives.

Impressionistic in approach, "Dreams" has little dialogue in general and, even within each dream sequence, makes no attempt at story development. Then, too, the film tells eight dramatically different stories in less than two hours, leaving scant time to get beyond the sentimental and obvious.

What "Dreams" offers is visual brilliance, and it is through its depiction of traditional Japan that Kurosawa flaunts his genius. A kimono-clad boy spying a wedding, a 103-year-old man in an idyllic watermill village; these sequences are so magical and visually mesmerizing that one cannot help linking Kurosawa's talent as a filmmaker to his early training as a painter.

In one scene, human *hina* dolls, garbed in luscious reds, oranges and purples, and arranged in rows on a tiered, green mountainside, perform a simple, elegantly choreographed dance intended to evoke peach blossoms. The symphony of color, texture and form orchestrated here is among the most accomplished in the director's oeuvre.

Though the elements have long served as a striking visual backdrop and potent metaphor in Kurosawa's work, "Dreams" is only the second film in which he attacks man's exploitation of them head on. In one sequence, "Mount Fuji in Red," the ancient volcano and symbol of Japan begins to melt down after six reactors at a nearby nuclear power plant explode. In another, "Wilderness," the sole survivor of

dinosaurs whose idea of cinema is so limited that all they can understand are movies about cats and dogs," Kurosawa says by way of explanation. "They are hopeless. The only thing to do is destroy them and start all over again."

It comes as no surprise, perhaps, that Kurosawa launched his film career with an essay on the deficiencies in Japanese cinema. Out of 500 original applicants, his written and, later, spoken observations landed him a job with what is now Toho studios. Back then, nobody could have imagined that the unemployed painter would go on to become Japan's most acclaimed director.

Indeed, Kurosawa has won just about every cinematic award imaginable in his 47-year film career. They include a Best Foreign Film Oscar for "Rashomon" (1951), a film which simultaneously nourished interest in the Japanese film world as a whole; a Grand Prix at the Cannes International Film Festival for "Kagemusha" (1980); and a lifetime achievement Oscar, which he received this March.

But Japan has not always appreciated his talent; Japanese film companies have not fully financed one of his movies since 1970. Though long shunned by his compatriots, Kurosawa has become a cause célèbre for American and European producers and directors, Serge Silberman, Francis Ford Coppola, George Lucas and Steven Spielberg among them. Made with the cooperation of Lucas and Spielberg,

"Dreams" will be distributed by Warner Brothers.

Why the Japanese have turned their backs on one of their most cherished exports is fuzzy and not a little complicated. But everyone agrees that Kurosawa's outspoken attacks against Japan and its film industry — to conform to Japanese society and his quest for perfectionism that has been said to border insanity have made a bad situation worse.

Certainly, Kurosawa's career is full of episodes that justify his reputation as a difficult, meticulous, uncompromising director. He forced all of the actresses in "The Most Beautiful" (1944), his wartime semi-documentary, to volunteer at factories so that they could play their roles with feeling; he delayed production on "Throne of Blood" (1957) for a week, waiting for a perfect cloud formation; he researched, collected and created fox masks — for a 90-second or so segment in

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Serious Fun With Handel

Revival of 'Flavio' Is a Musical Triumph in Monte Carlo

by David Stevens

MONTÉ CARLO — The Handel operatic revival has been going on for well over half a century and if anything the horizon is receding — not only because the composer was the highest musical-dramatic peak between Monteverdi and Mozart, and immensely prolific, but because of the growing number of musicians and stage directors who have learned to speak his language fluently and the parallel growth of the audience for what they do.

The latest case at hand is the revival of "Flavio," just given in the aptly ornate intimacy of the Salle Garnier here as the climax of the principality's Primavera des Arts festival. The musically exhilarating production originated at last year's Innsbruck festival of early music and is the basis of a recently issued recording (Harmonia Mundi). Apparently it is the first major revival of the work in this century, and it was billed here as the first in Western Europe since the 18th century.

Not too surprising, if true, considering that from the end of Handel's lifetime until the Handelian operatic revival began in the 1920s, his stage works were simply not produced anywhere, having gone down the drain with opera seria in general. And "Flavio," perhaps because it is a hybrid — neither an opera seria nor one of the composer's "supernatural"

ones, but a blend of seria and comic or parodistic elements — did not enjoy any great success in its own time.

Nonetheless, it is a product of the early years of Handel's fully mature style, staged at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, in May 1723, just after "Otto" and just before "Giulio Cesare," and it had an absolutely first-string cast of the moment, including the alto castratos Senesino and Berenstadt and the celebrated rival sopranos Francesca Cuzzoni and Margherita Durastanti. Furthermore, most of the music is out of Handel's top drawer, responding in depth to the variety and subtlety of character and fluctuations of emotion on display in an admittedly complicated libretto.

In any case, it had a run of only eight performances at its first appearance, perhaps cut off by the end of the season. The success of "Giulio Cesare" in the following season may very well have eliminated any chance of an early revival, but when Handel did revise and revive it nine years later, it had only four more performances.

Nicola Haym's libretto was borrowed from a Venetian original that actually had two story lines that only partially interconnect. One is a paraphrase of Corneille's "Le Cid," in which the lovers Emilia and Guido — the counterparts of the French dramatist's Célimène and Rodrigue — are estranged because



Jeffrey Goll (Flavio) and Christina Högman (Vittige) in Handel's "Flavio" at Monte Carlo.

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WEEKEND

Kurosawa

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researched, collected and created fox masks—for a 90-second or so segment in "Dreams"—for an entire year before deciding not to use any of them.

Indeed, time has not mellowed Kurosawa's perfectionism. Or his imposing presence. The feisty director remains a force to be reckoned with as he berates a foreign journalist for being too logical, attacks the impotence of Japanese politicians, laments his inability to truly understand film.

"If I can achieve two or three shots in each film which are worthy of cinema, I consider myself grateful," he says.

It is fitting, perhaps, that Kurosawa has seen his 80th birthday as an occasion to pick up—rather than slow down—the pace of his work. With "Dreams" not yet released, he is already busy with his next movie, "August Rhapsody," which is based on a Japanese novel about the death of an old woman.



Kurosawa directing Toshihiko Nakano in "Dreams."

and tentatively scheduled for release next year.

For the first time in two decades, a Japanese studio is expected to fully underwrite the project. The news caught Kurosawa by

surprise, he says, but he's sure it wasn't a dream.

Carol Luffy, a free-lance journalist based in Tokyo, specializes in the arts.

In 'L.A. Law,' Role Models for Attorneys?

by David Margolick

ONE Friday last December, David F. Ennis, a lawyer in Miami Beach, Florida, found himself with a novel but serious problem: The case he was handling was about to go to the jury, and Ennis had just learned, to his consternation, that the episode of NBC's "L.A. Law" broadcast the night before was strikingly similar to his client's malpractice suit.

Given "L.A. Law's" consistently high ratings in its four years on the air, Ennis knew it was a good bet that several of the jurors had watched the episode. Worse still, for him at least, the fictitious doctor defendant in the show episode had been acquitted.

So, too, it turned out, were the doctors who had treated Ennis's client, and that, he claimed, was no coincidence. He immediately asked the judge to question the jurors, to determine whether they had been influenced by what they had seen.

"It is highly probable, and more likely than not in light of 'L.A. Law's' nationwide popularity, that one or more jurors viewed the segment and was impressed by or even discussed same among themselves," he argued in his best legalese. "Such conduct would be totally inappropriate and clear grounds for a new trial."



Harry Hamlin, left, in an episode of 'L.A. Law.'

"The people behind 'L.A. Law' have generally treated legal ideas with respect, and even if they do not fret over their many shades of gray (the road to certain death) they at least acknowledge and try to convey something of the ideas' ambiguity, import and difficulty."

Professor Stephen Gillers of New York University Law School wrote last year in The Yale Law Journal. Over the years, "L.A. Law" has been credited with—or blamed for—increasing applications to law school, for dominating classroom discussions there and for disillusioning graduates once they discover how different the real world can be.

Some lawyers say it has changed the way they dress themselves and address juries.

It has been the subject of learned articles in such publications as not only The Yale Law Journal but also The University of Miami Law Review (one typically abstruse title: "Ethical Soap: 'L.A. Law' and the Privileging of Character," by Professor Robert E. Rosen).

One trade newspaper, Legal Times of Washington, runs a weekly synopsis of the program, for lawyers too mired in law libraries to take the time to watch it.

At the urging of Michael J. Kelly, the dean of the University of Maryland School of Law, Richard Dysart, who plays the cynical, rather pugilistic McKenzie in the series, has made television spots encouraging lawyers to donate more time to public-interest activities.

Even Susan Rutan, the actress who plays Roxanne Melman, Arnie Becker's secretary, is on the road: this week, she made an appearance at the Professional Secretary and Office Management Show at the Javits Center in New York City.

Oddly enough, given some of the loathsome things its lawyers do, the show has been credited with improving the sullied image of the legal profession.

litigators on "L.A. Law" to prosecutors, an evolution that undoubtedly reflects growing public concern with crime and apprehension for anyone doing anything about it.

Among the 14 million viewers who watch "L.A. Law" are a goodly number of lawyers, judges, law professors and law students. To be sure, they watch the show to be entertained, but also to nit-pick, to experience a few vicarious thrills and, in some instances, to gain a leg up in their work.

In the process, "L.A. Law" perhaps more than any other force, has come to shape public perceptions about lawyers and the legal system. Simplistic, melodramatic, sugarcoated, romanticized—pick your favorite.

But even if life around McKenzie, Brackman, Chaney, Kuzak & Becker is not always realistic, "L.A. Law" creates expectations about how the law and lawyers operate—expectations that real-life lawyers like Ennis have come to realize they can no longer ignore.

Neil T. Shayne, a lawyer in Minneapolis, New York, and a columnist for The New York Law Journal, recently requested a six-week adjournment in a personal injury case he was handling after a television jury awarded \$4 million to a character resembling the person suing his client.

Henceforth, Shayne says, he will ask all prospective jurors whether they watch the show—and to make sure he does, too: "Any lawyer who doesn't watch 'L.A. Law' the night before he's going to trial is a fool," he says.

As far removed as "L.A. Law" may be from the workaday world of practicing lawyers, most law schools are even more remote. Rosen of the University of Miami Law School wrote in that school's law review that he has begun "stripping" the show for his courses.

"We're dealing with a generation of students who grew up in front of a TV set," says Peter L. Davis of Touro Law School in Huntington, New York. "There's no question that 'L.A. Law' meets a need that legal academia has failed to fill."

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Beresford in Nigeria

Continued from page 9

Anglo-Irish author Joyce Cary, "Mr. Johnson" is the tale of an eccentric, ambitious young black man who identifies with the colonial British and strives to get ahead by making himself useful to Harry Rudbeck (Pierce Brosnan). Fada's new district officer, Rudbeck wants to make his mark by building a road through the bush, and Johnson proves invaluable, urging Rudbeck on, juggling accounts to find money for materials, motivating the gang with beer and bombast.

Some of his methods are less than totally cricket. When Rudbeck's superiors discover the creative accounting, Johnson takes the fall. "It's not a story about race per se," says the Australian director. "The crisis Mr. Johnson is caught in is being a person in transition from one culture to another."

The director has wanted to make "Mr. Johnson" into a movie since the first time he was in Nigeria, in 1965. Hired for a two-year stint as a film editor by the Nigerian government, he directed a Nigerian theater troupe—and read "all the novels that had been set here."

"I thought at the time that 'Mr. Johnson' would make a great feature. When I started to direct features, I did a synopsis of it and took it to several different producers that I know, and the reaction was always: 'Blacks; you want to make a film about blacks?' Of course that attitude has changed a bit."

Beresford, along with the producer Michael Fitzgerald and the executive producer Bill Benenson, were determined to shoot "Mr. Johnson" in Nigeria, where the novel took place. "With almost any film, I think it's better to shoot them where they're set," says Beresford. "It adds a huge texture to it."

But it soon became clear that they had taken on an enormous challenge. Nigeria, they discovered, is not a country that solicits filmmaking, or even tourism. Only a limited number of personnel got visas, and local crews, though enthusiastic, were inexperienced with advanced techniques.

Even in the large city of Jos, which is where the cast and crew were staying, everyday amenities are profoundly unreliable. But on a modest budget of around \$7 million, the producers were able to film for 12 weeks—a long time for an independent film—because of the strength of the dollar.

The musicians and dancers who appear in the film were provided by the man who is the key to making it possible to shoot the film in Nigeria, Chief Hubert Ogunde. (Chief Ogunde died early last month of kidney failure, 10 days after the filming ended in Nigeria.)

On the set Chief Ogunde was an imposing figure, a towering 75-

year-old man dressed in traditional Nigerian robe, with a broad, gap-toothed smile and a regal bearing. Fitzgerald describes him as "one of the principal cultural presences in West Africa... revered as a father, a great man, all over this part of the world."

Not only did Chief Ogunde provide singers and dancers from his own theater troupe, but he also helped obtain visas, get equipment through customs and secure necessary permits. He also played Mr. Johnson's father-in-law in the film. Pierce Brosnan plays Harry Rudbeck, who represents a more sympathetic face of British colonialism.

"Rudbeck is a wonderful character," says Brosnan. "He's kind of an outsider, and so is Mr. Johnson; so they're thrown together and come to rely on each other."

"What we have here is a little nugget of gold, and we have to keep it polished," Brosnan said. "If anything goes wrong, it's so difficult to get the equipment in, and a single day is very precious. All that gives it an edge. Whereas if you're in L.A. or the East Coast, with the studio just a phone call away, that makes it something else. I like it like this. I think it's much more exciting."

Laurie Halpern Smith, co-editor of MovieLine magazine, wrote this for The New York Times.

Handel's 'Flavio'

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Guido feels called upon to kill Emilia's father in a duel to avenge an insult to his own father.

The other is a semi-comic romantic triangle in which Flavio, a medieval king of Lombardy, makes a play for Teodora, the beloved of Vitige, one of his depu-

ties, who of course gets considerably chewed up emotionally trying to hang on to his lover while simultaneously deferring to his monarch.

The remaining two characters are the two fathers, tenor and bass. Haym's book eliminates the servants from the original libretto, although the mixture of the serious and the comic reflects the Venetian origins of the story.

The cast was headed by two outstanding American counter-tenors. Jeffrey Gall, the flamboyant Caesar of Peter Sellars's staging of "Giulio Cesare," was here the archly witty and benevolent Flavio, while Derek Lee Ragin handled with grave splendor and restrained passion the equally hair-raising vocal hurdles of the Cid-like Guido.



Lena Lootens as Emilia and Derek Lee Ragin as Guido.

THE two stories meet only tangentially: Teodora and Guido are sister and brother, and in the end Flavio—a monarch by no means devoid of a sense of humor and with surprisingly little sense of regal dignity—presides over the uniting of both pairs of lovers.

In this production even the slain father is resuscitated, wig in hand, to join the happy finale, certainly a twist that neither Corneille nor Handel ever thought of. Yet there are moments of genuine tragic emotion and Handel responds to them in his noblest and most moving vein, notably in the aria for Emilia that ends the second act, and one for Guido in the third and final act.

One piquant musical-dramatic peculiarity, exceedingly rare if not unique, is that the Teodora-Flavio-Vitige triangle consists of a woman whose contralto vocal line lies lower than that of either suitor—Flavio being originally a male alto (then a countertenor) and Vitige a woman soprano en travesti.

The musical master of this production is René Jacobs, the eminent counter-tenor who in recent years has taken to conducting 17th- and 18th-century works, in particular opera, and is responsible for the reconstruction of the score for these performances. He is an understandably authoritative and sympathetic conductor of singers and, with the splendid Concerto Köln ensemble of period instruments, the architect of an ardent and finely shaped performance.

CHRISTIAN Gangeron's staging basically accepts the conventions of the genre rather than opting for the modernized paraphrase of a Sellars or Nicholas Hytner. But his staging was more successful when spoofing the mannerisms of opera seria in the comic parts than in making them convincing in the serious scenes.

Thierry Lheroux's sets were functional rather than evocative, consisting of a neutral arrangement of arches, pillars and walls that had the advantage of not impeding the music. Claude Masson's attractive and varied costumes included a convincing leopard cape (for Flavio), flamboyant enough to drive an ecologist up the wall.

But the triumph of this production is Handel's music which, despite an occasional lapse into rhythmic monotony, masterfully negotiates the tightrope between sincerity and parody.

His precise and unjudgmental reading of human character is always present, even for the stuffy pair of fathers.

The irascible promptness of Handel's wit is also present in a bottomless well of anecdotes, one of which is cited precisely in connection with "Flavio." Alexander Gordon, the Scottish tenor singing the paternal role of Ugone in the original production, irritated in some way by Handel's playing at the harpsichord, threatened to jump on the instrument if the composer did not watch his step. Handel, not a man let that said, told the tenor to inform him when he planned to jump because he would inform the public and draw a bigger audience to watch him jump than to hear him sing.

THE U.S. & EUROPE: CONFLICT, COOPERATION OR CRISIS?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

EUROPEAN COUNCIL OF AMERICAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

PARIS, JUNE 13 - 15, 1990

JUNE 13		JUNE 15	
20.00	DINNER Guest Speaker: Michel Rocard, Prime Minister of France	08.00	THE U.S. EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SINGLE MARKET Václav Klaus, Minister of Finance, Czechoslovakia Hans Tietmeyer, Member of the Board, Deutsche Bundesbank George Soros, President, Soros Fund Management Otto Wolff von Amerongen, Chairman, Deutsche Industrie und Handelslag
JUNE 14		11.00	Coffee
09.00	CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS John F. Crawford, President, European Council of American Chambers of Commerce Lee W. Huebner, Publisher, International Herald Tribune	11.30	STRATEGIES FOR THE NEW SOCIAL EUROPE Gavin H. Laird, General Secretary, Amalgamated Engineering Union, UK Vassio Papandreou, Commissioner for Industrial Relations and Social Affairs, EC
09.15	U.S. KEYNOTE ADDRESS Roger Porter, Special Assistant to the President for Economic & Domestic Affairs, Washington DC	12.45	Lunch
10.00	U.S.-EUROPEAN TRADE RELATIONS: THE OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPANSION Edith Cresson, Minister of European Affairs, France Ambassador Thomas M. Niles, U.S. Representative to the EC	14.45	THE OUTLOOK FOR TRADE RELATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION Renato Ruggiero, Minister for Foreign Trade, Italy
11.00	Coffee	15.15	THE OUTLOOK FOR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION: A CORPORATE PERSPECTIVE Vittorio Cassoni, Group Managing Director, Ing C Olivetti SpA David E. McKinney, Chief Executive Officer, IBM World Trade Europe/Middle East/Africa Corporation
11.30	THE U.S. AND EUROPE: AN INDUSTRY RESPONSE Percy Barnevik, President & Chief Executive Officer, Asea Brown Boveri Ltd Henri Marthe, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Aerospatiale Chief Executive Officer, Major U.S. Corporation	16.15	A JAPANESE VIEW OF U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS Hisashi Okada, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan
13.00	Lunch	16.45	VALEDICTORY REMARKS The Rt Hon Dr David Owen, MP, Leader, SDP, UK
15.00	EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION Jacques de Larosière, Governor, Banque de France The Rt Hon Sir Michael Palliser, Chairman, Samuel Montagu & Co Ltd Mario Conde, Chairman, Banco Espanol de Credito	17.15	Close of Conference
16.45	TRADE AND INVESTMENT FLOWS: WHERE ARE THEY GOING? Robert D. Hormats, Vice Chairman, Goldman, Sachs Int'l H. Onno Ruding, Former Finance Minister, The Netherlands		
18.00	Cocktails		

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is US\$1,200.00. This includes the opening dinner, all lunches, cocktails and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned less a US\$ 100.00 administration charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before May 30. We regret that there can be no refund should you cancel after May 30. Substitutions can be made at any time. Simultaneous English/French/French/English translation will be available throughout the conference.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: The conference will be held at the Hotel Inter-Continental, 3 rue de Castiglione, 75001 Paris, France.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION: A limited number of rooms are available at preferential rates at Le Grand Hotel, 2 Rue Scribe, 75009 Paris, France. To make your room reservation, please contact Martine Tournier in the Reservations Department no later than May 11. Tel: (33 1) 40 07 32 32; Fax: (33 1) 42 66 12 51.

REGISTRATION FORM: To register, please complete and return this form to: Jane Stockmore, Conference Office, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England. Tel: (44 71) 379 4302; Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

Conference fee US\$1,200.00. (Payable in any convertible currency.)

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ACROSS		DOWN	
1 The Louvre, etc	24 Digress	1 Lusterless	31 Legend
8 More lucid	25 Wind	2 Like Horatius	32 Send to prison
15 What canoe is to	26 Pol. party	3 Italian resort town	34 Queen Mary is
ocean	27 Mug	4 Type of moth	35 Virginia Woolf's
16 Necklace of	28 Firenze's —	5 Suffice with press	36 Announcers
diamonds	Veccio	6 Impair	38 Port duty
17 Noli me —	29 Dilemma, "play		
(jewelweed)	by G.B.S.		
18 Rises	31 Tightens, with		
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20 Not yet	32 Knee tendon		
22 "— Loser."	34 Tuberous flower		
Beasties song	37 Thin, flat		
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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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ROGERRABBITRUM		
PUN	MAI	
SPADES	SRO	PIL
ARGENTINA	RUANA	
MICKEYMOUSE	TRAP	
BAVER	SOLUTIONS	
AMSL	GOP	MALLEE
DEL	MAC	
DONALDDUCKS	SOUP	
JENNIFERS	ORNE	
ALOU	ELEE	ELATE
GERT	RIDS	SENIOR

هكذا من الأهل

WEEKEND

Japanese Treasures
Get a New Home
In British Museum

by Claire Frankel

LONDON — The new Japanese Galleries at the British Museum not only exhibit magnificent treasures but suggest a different approach to viewing than Westerners are used to.

Lawrence Smith, keeper of Oriental Art, calls it the "tokomona mentality," referring to the Japanese alcove, or tokomona, reserved in most Japanese homes to display a single work of art against a plain white wall, with one scroll or ornament regularly succeeding another. "The Japanese look at works of art quite differently from the West," Smith says. "They don't clutter them together, and they change them frequently."

The new galleries, converted at a cost of about £5 million (\$8.35 million), 80 percent from Japanese sources, none from the British taxpayer, were described by the consulting engineers as "the world's biggest attic-conversion." The linked, austere galleries form a new floor sitting over the existing western half of the museum's King Edward VII Building.

The intention is to create a peaceful, flexible space — an atmosphere similar to that of a contemporary Japanese gallery —

with frequent rotation of the objects, a prime consideration since materials such as silk, wood, paper and lacquer are a conservationist's nightmare. Showing a few objects at a time saves wear and tear and enables the visitor to see them in uncluttered space.

The result is a spacious, lofty, three-sectioned area with walls and ceilings covered in pale wood, floors in dark brown carpeting and the backs and shelving of the huge glass wall-cases wrapped in white textured material. This tranquil decor provides a neutral background for some of the spectacular pieces from the museum's Japanese collections, "the most representative in Europe," Smith says. The current show ends June 3.

A harmonious introduction has been provided by one of the gallery's three major patrons, the Urusenke Foundation of Tea, celebrating its 400th year of promoting the tea ceremony. The tea house, a permanent feature built of Japanese materials by Urusenke craftsmen, sets the tone. The beautifully produced accompanying book, "Japanese Art," says that "between 1550 and 1850 the Way of Tea was the single most powerful influence on Japanese culture, and to some extent remains the most potent force in Japan's modern efforts to retain a distinctive cultural identity."



Utagawa Hiroshige's Fuji From the Sea at Satta.

ern efforts to retain a distinctive cultural identity."

Inside the tea house, a scroll of Japanese calligraphy (another strong cultural influence) tells the visitor that "riches and nobility are celebratory influences." It was written by Soshitsu Sen, a 15th-generation grandmaster of the tea ceremony. Tatami mats adorn the floor and tea scoopers are in place. Once a month, Michael Birch, the master of Urusenke's London chapter, will perform a shortened ceremony, half an hour rather than the usual four.

The main gallery exhibition begins chronologically with a highly decorative pottery vessel, of about 1000 B.C. Wall-cases stretching down each side of the room hold splendid folding screens — typical mood pieces, less meticulously worked out than Chinese ones.

There is not only exquisite workmanship but also an extraordinary overview of the Japanese cultural aesthetic: humorous pre-Buddhist pottery animals, 12th-century portraits painted on hanging silk scrolls and sleek, boned swords, regarded in Shinto as having a spiritual quality.

Center glass cases hold examples of brush-stroked calligraphy,

some of it integrated with painted landscapes on long scrolls.

A tiered, late 17th-century picnic box of black lacquer with gold and shell inlay was used to contain rice, fish, vegetables and pickles. It illustrates the maki-e (literally, sprinkled picture) technique in which metal dust, mostly gold and silver, is sprinkled onto lacquer. Another, a mirror stand and set of drawers holding boxes for powder, brushes, combs, razor and perfume, is the Japanese equivalent of our dressing table. Part of a splendid trousseau, it is difficult to imagine any lady grand enough to be regarded eligible to use it.

Pieces of ornamental sculpture called okimono are immensely delicate, even those made of iron, like the 19th-century articulated dragon or the bronze tortoise. The last room holds works from the museum's collection of 18th-century colored woodblocks and 20th-century prints.

The prints came to the museum mostly from British collectors at a time when the Japanese were less interested in acquiring them than today. Like the other objects, they will be shown in rotation.

Claire Frankel is an American journalist based in London.



Rubens's Head of the Medusa, painted circa 1618, at the Padua exhibition.

An Italianate Rubens in Padua

by Kate Singleton

IT is no coincidence that the exhibition of the works of Rubens showing in Padua until May 31st (and thereafter in Rome, from June to August, and later in Milan, in September and October) should insist on giving the great Flemish artist's Christian names in their Italian form. Of the 50 or so paintings that have been lent by public and private collections the world over, a good half date from the period of Rubens's protracted travels in Italy between 1600 and 1608.

This is a mixed blessing. Although it gives the visitor some splendid opportunities for gauging the influence of the Italian Renaissance on the artist's output, it also means that four-fifths of an extremely prolific life (Rubens died in 1640) are represented by a disproportionately small number of pictures.

As a result, we can delight in such early masterpieces as the Battle of the Standard (1605) that owes much to Leonardo's lost Battle of Anghiari, and the Susanna and the Elders that probably dates back to the artist's second visit to Rome (1606-1608) and that recalls works by Veronese and Tintoretto. But we get a poor idea of just how illustrious and revered Rubens was — as an artist and as a collector — during the years of his maturity in his native Flanders.

Pieter Paul Rubens was born in Siegen in Westphalia in 1577. Following his father's death, the family returned to Antwerp, where the young Rubens decided to become a painter. He began his apprenticeship in the workshop of Tobias Verhaeght, a landscape painter, and later moved on to work with Adam van Noort, an artist specialized in figure paintings. Finally, between 1595 and 1597, he became a pupil of Otto van Veen ("Otto Vaenius"), who had studied with Federico Zuccaro in Italy. The Padua exhibition includes one of the very rare works by Rubens dating to this period: an exuberant rendering of "The Battle of the Amazons." Rubens had probably been inspired by Ennio Vico's engraving of Quintus Ronsano's fresco in Palazzo del Te in Mantua, for mythical subjects of this sort were not common in Flemish art of the time.



The Bust of St. Domitilla (1606).

The two years spent studying with Vaenius fostered in Rubens the desire to discover Italian painting with his own eyes. In 1600, following his acceptance as a Master in the Painters' Guild, he set off for Venice. Shortly after his arrival there, he was introduced to the court of Vincenzo Gonzaga, the Duke of Mantua, whose magnificent collection of paintings was ultimately sold by his impoverished son and heir to King Charles I of England. Rubens must have impressed the Duke with his jovial, generous character as well as his absolute mastery of the techniques of painting, for he was appointed court painter for the eight years of his stay in Italy.

The work that Rubens actually achieved for his patron was fairly limited, however: a chapel in Mantua that was decorated with three large paintings, and advice regarding artistic matters. The duke left the artist free to travel and to accept commissions in other cities. Rubens undertook the decoration of the chapel of St. Helen of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem in Rome, for instance, and painted the equestrian portrait of the Duke of Lerma in Spain, and one of a woman, entitled Bust of St. Domitilla, probably executed

on one of his visits to Genoa, to mention three outstanding examples.

Most of all, however, the Italian years were experienced as a fundamental part of the painter's education. Rubens's cultural and visual background was largely that of the Van Eycks and Pieter Brueghel. On arriving in Venice, it was his deliberate aim to imbue his northern soul and sensibility with the heritage of the Italian Renaissance. For him this meant understanding the way color gives rise to form in painting. The Venetian masters whom he first studied were thus Giovanni Bellini and Andrea Mantegna, Titian and Paolo Veronese. Central Italy also proved to be a source of inspiration. Before coming to Italy, Rubens had admired Michelangelo's Young Hercules at Fontainebleau. His visit to the Sistine Chapel in 1601 gave him the opportunity to further his understanding of the relation of the human figure to space, especially foreshortened space. And his drawings taken from Leonardo show his keenness to absorb the Renaissance artist's lessons in the portrayal of movement and the human face.

In Rubens, such influences were so completely digested that they brought about dramatic pictorial renewal. Rubens rather than any Italian painter can be said to be Michelangelo's greatest heir. The movement, depth of color, clarity of light — the sheer strength of Rubens's art is dazzlingly evident in the Padua exhibition. It is moving to find in one place (the magnificently frescoed Palazzo della Ragione) so many masterpieces: the early Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, the Romanus and Remus painted on Rubens's return to Antwerp, the two versions of the Holy Three Graces that was given to Cardinal Leopoldo de Medici by the Papal Nuncio in Brussels, which is now kept in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. Add to these a number of fine drawings and a selection of engravings that other artists made of Rubens's pictures, and the visitor will not grudge the fact that the painter's most prolific period gets a relatively meager showing.

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.



Picnic box in black lacquer with gold and shell inlay.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Museum of Applied Arts (tel: 713.365). To June 4: "Japonisme in Vienna, 1870 to 1930," illustrates the Japanese influence on Viennese art in 400 exhibits — glass, ceramics, furniture, paintings and prints, and includes works by Klimt, Schiele, Moser, Josef Hoffman, Hans Makart.

BELGIUM

Ghent
Museum voor Schone Kunsten (tel: 22.17.03). To June 10: "Flemish Expressionism in a European Context" presents works by Flemish artists — Ensor, Fernand, de Smet — alongside Cubist and German Expressionist contemporaries.

ENGLAND

London
Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To June 8: "A Vision of Poland: 100 works by the Polish symbolist painter Jacek Malczewski (1854-1929)." To June 8: British Figurative Painting from Siegen to Bacon, featuring works by 12 20th-century artists. British Museum (tel: 580.17.88). To Sept. 2: "Fakes: The Art of Deception," the art of the imitation masterpiece illustrated in 800 exhibits. Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To June 13: "In Our Time: The World As Seen By Magnum Photographers," photojournalism of the past 50 years illustrated by nearly 300 black and white and color prints.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 334.90.52). To July 15: "Modern Masters from the German Collection," an exhibition from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, includes works by Rodin, Degas, Giacometti, Chagall, Klee and Balthus among 81 paintings, drawings and sculptures. Riverside Studios (tel: 748.33.54). To June 10: Louise Bourgeois: recent works from 1984-1989.

FRANCE

Arles
Espace van Gogh (tel: 90.88.29.35). To June 5: "Goya, Toros y Toreros," Goya's studies of the bullfight in 60 paintings, prints and drawings.

Paris
Chateau de Bagatelle (tel: 45.01.20.10). To Aug. 15: Furniture, paintings and decorative art are among 250 exhibits of Blois-meublé, 1815-1848, on loan from the Versailles museums. Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57). To July 15: Venetian-

ITALY

Padua
Grand Palais (tel: 42.98.54.00). To July 31: "The Columbian Art of the 16th century," clay and stone sculptures, murals, pottery and semi-precious stones are included in 126 exhibits on view. To May 14: More than 300 pieces from 18th century Italy and the reign of Solymen de la Ville de Mantua, including arms and armor, ceramics, tapestries, jewelry, calligraphy and illuminated books loaned by the Louvre and other major collections.

JAPAN

Musee du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To July 22: James Ensor (1860-1949): a retrospective of 100 paintings and 150 drawings and etchings.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Rembrandthuis (tel: 24.94.86). To June 10: Picasso-Rembrandt: 45 Picasso drawings and prints alongside Rembrandt etchings which inspired them. Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11). To July 29: Photographs of places associated with van Gogh taken by the artist's contemporaries. Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To July 29: Vincent van Gogh: Paintings. The largest showing of van Gogh paintings ever assembled, honoring the centenary of the artist's death, displays about 136 works. (Tickets must be booked in advance).

WEST GERMANY

Cologne
Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To July 1: "Landscape in Light," 170 works by European and American Impressionist artists, 1860-1910.

HAMBURG

Hamburg
Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.86.26.12). To May 27: Paul Klee (1879-1940): "50 works from 50 years."

HILDESHEIM

Hildesheim
Roemer und Pelizaeus Museum (tel: 1.58.79). To July 15: "Chinese Art Treasures from Museums in the G.D.R.," includes works from 15 East German collections and museums.

ITALY

Bologna
Galleria di Palazzo San Giacomo (tel: 33.91.11). To June 24: "Masterworks from the National Gallery," on view are about 100 works: represented are Corot, Courbet, Manet, Degas, Cézanne, Monet, Gauguin, Boudelle, Seurat, Munch, Kupka, Klimt.

ROME

Braccio di Carlo Magno, Vatican Museums (tel: 696.33.33). To July 10: "Michelangelo and the Sistine Chapel, Technique, Conservation and Myth," includes a full-size replica of a section of the Chapel ceiling, Michelangelo's preliminary drawings and related 16th century prints.

VENICE

Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 522.18.77). To June 24: Fausto Melotti: 60 sculptures and other works from the period 1928 to 1984.

JAPAN

National Museum of Western Art (tel: 628.51.31). To May 27: Pieter Brueghel and the Netherlandish landscape paintings of the 16th and 17th century on loan from the National Gallery, Prague.

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SPAIN

Madrid
Palacio de Velázquez (tel: 373.02.45). To June 10: Bram van Velde: a retrospective of paintings.

SWITZERLAND

Basel
Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28). To June 4: "Picasso and Braque: Pioneering Cubism," displays 170 paintings, drawings and collages and illustrates the close collaboration between the two artists in the development of Cubism.

LAUSANNE

Musee Cantonal des Beaux-Arts (tel: 22.83.33). To May 13: Sophie Taeuber (1889-1943): a retrospective of abstract works including marionettes and drawings.

LUGANO

Villa Favart (tel: 521.741). To July 8: 48 Impressionist and Post-Impressionist works ranging from Corot, Courbet and Boudin to Matisse, Degas and Van Gogh, from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection.

MARTIGNY

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.38.78). To June 10: Fernando Botero: Paintings, drawings and sculptures of the past 20 years.

UNITED STATES

New York
Drawing Center (tel: 583.48.22). To July 21: "Drawing on Paper," 91 works ranging in date from 1608 to 1987 from the London Theater Museum.

International Center of Photography, Midtown (tel: 860.17.83). To June 13: "Lee Miller: Photographer," displays 100 prints.

Jewish Museum (tel: 860.18.88). To May 23: "War, Resistance and Politics: Düsseldorf Artists 1910-1945" includes works by 39 artists.

National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To June 3: "Matisse in Morocco, The Paintings and Drawings," includes 23 paintings and 45 drawings which date from Matisse's two trips to Tangier between 1912 and 1913. To May 20: "Rembrandt's Landscapes: Drawings and Prints," includes 89 works.

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Italy	Lire 420,000	308,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 11,000	7,200	6,000
Netherlands	Fl. 600	492	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr. 2,250	1,390	1,200
—hand delivery	N.Kr. 2,700	940	1,480
Portugal	Esc. 31,000	30,900	17,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas. 35,000	25,060	19,200
—hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas. 38,000	22,060	20,900
—hand delivery Madrid	Ptas. 51,480	—	25,740
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 2,200	1,440	1,210
—hand delivery	S.Kr. 2,800	840	1,540
Switzerland	S.Fr. 500	446	275
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$ 500	Varies by country	275
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$ 650	—	355
Central/Latin America	\$ 600	—	330

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INTERNATIONAL

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IHT EXTRAS
Full weekend sports results in Monday's IHT
Friday's market closings in Saturday's IHT

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 50 High Low 50 High Low

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	50 High	Low	50 High	Low
100	90	IBM	3.00	3.1	28	160	150	160	150
100	90	General Electric	2.00	3.1	28	120	110	120	110
100	90	Westinghouse	1.00	3.1	28	80	70	80	70
100	90	Rockwell International	1.00	3.1	28	60	50	60	50
100	90	Boeing	1.00	3.1	28	100	90	100	90
100	90	Lockheed	1.00	3.1	28	120	110	120	110
100	90	Northrop	1.00	3.1	28	80	70	80	70
100	90	Grumman	1.00	3.1	28	60	50	60	50
100	90	Republic	1.00	3.1	28	40	30	40	30
100	90	McDonnell Douglas	1.00	3.1	28	100	90	100	90
100	90	Boeing	1.00	3.1	28	120	110	120	110
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100	90	Republic	1.00	3.1	28	40	30	40	30
100	90	McDonnell Douglas	1.00	3.1	28	100	90	100	90

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MEDIA MARK

When I want Japan...

CURRENCY

Currency	Rate
British Pound	1.48
French Franc	6.55
German Mark	1.36
Italian Lira	1.36
Japanese Yen	360
Swiss Franc	2.00

INTEREST RATE

Instrument	Rate
3-Month T-Bill	4.75%
6-Month T-Bill	4.75%
1-Year T-Bill	4.75%
2-Year T-Bill	4.75%
3-Year T-Bill	4.75%
5-Year T-Bill	4.75%
10-Year T-Bill	4.75%
30-Year T-Bill	4.75%

NYSE High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	160	150
General Electric	120	110
Westinghouse	80	70
Rockwell International	60	50
Boeing	100	90
Lockheed	120	110
Northrop	80	70
Grumman	60	50
Republic	40	30
McDonnell Douglas	100	90

AMEX High-Lows

Stock	High	Low
AMEX 50	100	90
AMEX 100	120	110
AMEX 200	80	70
AMEX 300	60	50
AMEX 400	40	30

The Daily Source for International Investors

فكرنا من العمل

MEDIA MARKETS

When Dentsu Speaks Up,
Japanese Papers ListenBy Janice Fuhrman
The Associated Press

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. and Dentsu, its powerful advertising agency, are denying that they tried to prevent T. Boone Pickens from placing advertisements in local newspapers in his battle to assert ownership rights in a Japanese company closely linked to Toyota.

But several of Tokyo's largest newspapers said they had held up the ads from the Texas corporate raider and were considering publishing a version that omits Toyota's name.

The dispute underscores the considerable influence exercised in Japan by Dentsu, the world's largest advertising agency. It places more than 20 percent of the ads in the country's major newspapers and almost one-third of those in major magazines.

Dentsu and its
client, Toyota, deny
they tried to block
T. Boone Pickens
from placing ads.

"There's no freedom of speech in Japan," Kanji Ishizumi, a lawyer for Mr. Pickens, said on Thursday. "Toyota published an ad in a U.S. paper saying 'shut up' to Pickens. They were able to enjoy freedom of speech in the United States but Pickens can't do that here."

Mr. Pickens issued a statement Wednesday in Texas claiming Toyota and Dentsu were trying to block him from publishing the ads in Japan's major newspapers. The ads say that collusive business practices force higher prices on consumers.

Since last year, Boone Co., a U.S. investment firm run by Mr. Pickens, has held the largest equity stake in Kaito Manufacturing Co., an automobile-parts maker closely linked to Toyota.

Mr. Pickens says his successful battle to gain a seat on Kaito's board and exercise leadership in the company illustrates how investment opportunities are closed to foreigners in Japan.

The Pickens ad is addressed to consumers, auto-parts employees and shareholders of Kaito, claiming the Texas' fight with Kaito "could be a major step toward freeing Japanese consumers from artificially high prices, and returning portions of the profits to the companies' investors."

THE AD REQUESTS that Japanese consumers with any information on "unfair practices" of Toyota, Nissan, Honda or other carmakers send it to Mr. Pickens in Dallas. Mr. Pickens's statement Wednesday said, "Our ads were accepted, but we have now been told that there won't be any space available for several more weeks because Toyota's advertising firm, Dentsu, is buying up all available space."

Jim Sakaguchi of Toyota's international affairs department said, "It would never, ever happen—that Dentsu would pressure the media not to carry Pickens's advertisement. We have never discussed this matter with Dentsu."

Ken Kusuhara, a Dentsu spokesman, said, "It is simply not true that Dentsu has cooperated with anyone in an attempt to prevent Mr. Pickens from placing ads in Japanese newspapers." Japan's largest newspaper, the Yomiuri Shimbun, is considering running the ad—provided that it deletes references to Toyota and Honda.

"We don't want to get involved in anything that upsets our major clients. That's how we support our business," said Ikuro Terai of the paper's advertising department.

Representatives from the Mainichi Shimbun and Asahi Shimbun said the ads had been delayed but that they would run by May 16, with references to Toyota and Honda deleted.

Mr. Ishizumi, the lawyer, said he was requested by an Asahi-affiliated agency that sells ads to erase the references, and that he had done so.

In his book "The Enigma of Japanese Power," the journalist Karel van Wolferen wrote that Dentsu helps shelter big business from the scrutiny of consumers. "Dentsu is able to apply enormous pressure on the media not to report, or to downplay, incidents that might harm the prestige of its clients," he wrote.

Egypt Has
A Deal
With IMFAccord Should
Release Credits

Reuters

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak said Thursday that 18 months of bargaining had produced an agreement between Egypt and the International Monetary Fund, a step widely expected to release new credits and relieve the pressure of massive debt.

IMF negotiators are due in Cairo in three weeks to finalize details of the agreement, the Egyptian leader said. His remarks were reported by the national news agency MENA.

Mr. Mubarak—who labeled the IMF the "fund of misery" in a May Day speech—warned Egyptians that "there is no way out" and they would have to endure economic hardships to reform the economy. Prices on many subsidized goods have already been raised.

Egypt is described by foreign economists as the world's richest bankrupt country. It has amassed debts estimated at \$50 billion and desperately needs cash to pay for food imports.

Mr. Mubarak's comments coincide with talks between Egyptian officials and IMF executives in Washington over a deal that would allow Cairo to go to the Paris Club of creditor nations to reschedule about a tenth of its foreign debts.

An agreement is also likely to release new credits from Western aid donors.

As part of IMF-linked changes, Egypt has already raised prices by up to 130 percent for a wide range of basic items, including gasoline, other oil products and food. The hikes are aimed at cutting huge state subsidies and an enormous budget deficit, which are key IMF demands.

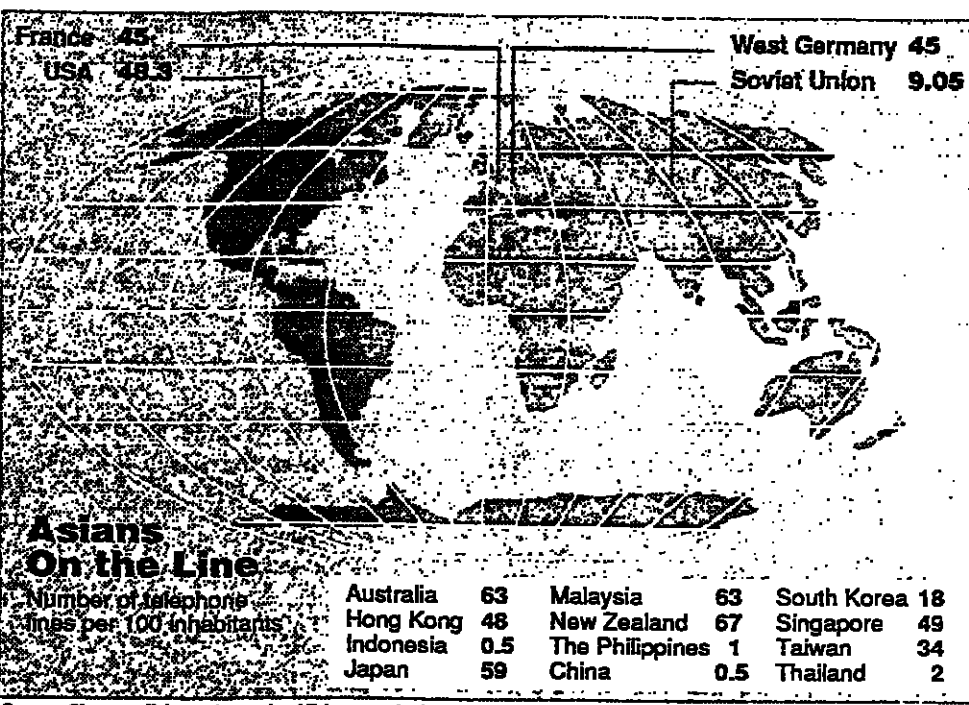
But government officials, fearing repetition of bloody riots that forced a roll-back of price rises in 1977, have said recently that local prices were still below world levels.

According to MENA, Mr. Mubarak appealed to Egyptians to share the burden of economic reforms with the government.

"We have to cooperate and work together, all of us, government and citizens," MENA quoted him as saying. "We have to take firm measures to get out of the crisis."

Egypt has always maintained that reforms suggested by the IMF were not themselves an issue, but that it differed with the world agency on the speed of introducing them.

It advocated a long-term reform program to minimize the burden for the poor majority of its 55 million people.



Asia's Tangled Telecom Boom

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — As growing international trade and investment build a network of industries and businesses throughout East Asia and the Western Pacific, demands for improved telecommunications are creating lucrative opportunities for sales, which officials estimate will be worth about \$100 billion over the next five years.

But officials and consultants worry that the diversity of this region and competing national interests will hinder efforts to provide a full range of voice, data and video services to support economic development and provide a basis for closer regional integration.

Requirements of corporate customers and urban professionals for an array of advanced equipment are also prompting governments to relinquish their traditional hold on supplies of telecommunications hardware and services by allowing private-sector participation.

On the western rim of the Pacific, "communications

services are not nearly as homogeneous as in the European or North American trading regions," said Arthur A. Owen, a Singapore-based director of Arthur D. Little Far East Inc., an international management and technology consulting firm.

"There is no move to harmonize telecommunications policy throughout the region," he added.

With major centers of economic influence developing in Europe and North America, the Asia-Pacific area "must plug into the world telecommunication grid or be in danger of being relegated to the backwaters," warned Wong Hung Khin, president and chief executive officer of Singapore Telecom.

He said that if each Asian and Pacific nation took its own path in telecommunications, "we will inevitably see compatibility problems between different terminals, systems and networks."

Europe and North America account for more than two-thirds of the world's telephones. The 15 countries

See TELECOM, Page 15

The Broader View: Japan as Provider

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — For the past half-decade, conventional wisdom has held that Japan should spend more and save less to reduce its global trade imbalance. Now, the International Monetary Fund and economists are asserting that the United States and other debtor nations are likely to rely on Japan more as a creditor in coming years than as a consumer of its imports.

In what amounts to a significant new critique of Washington's preoccupation with its bilateral trade deficit, these economists assert that Japan should avoid stimulative growth and consumption policies and preserve its ability to save so that it can remain the world's principal source of capital through the mid-1990s.

This view in part reflects anticipated new demands for capital from Eastern Europe and what some analysts expect to be a doubling of U.S. funding requirements over the next six years. But it also reflects spreading pessimism on the United States' ability to reduce its budget deficit and progress toward a more competitive industrial sector.

The clearest analysis of the role Japan is to play in the coming decade was contained in the interim economic outlook released by the IMF during its just-concluded spring meeting. Japan's status was raised during the session to that of West Germany as a second-ranked nation, behind the United States.

"An expansionary shift in monetary and fiscal policies aimed at reducing the external surplus would not seem to be appropriate

in the absence of strong adjustment measures in the deficit countries," the IMF's economists wrote in their outlook for Japan.

"Moreover, the possibility of a rise in world demand for saving associated with recent and prospective developments in Germany and Eastern Europe suggests that it might not be desirable for Japan to eliminate its external surplus over the next few years, especially through actions that would reduce national saving."

These assertions represent a substantial shift from the IMF's previous position on global imbalances and an implicit attack on U.S. policy. Fund officials acknowledged privately, U.S. and European analysts believe this is the first indication of how the Fund's economic perspectives are likely to change as a result of Japan's newly enhanced voice.

"It is really that dramatic for Japan to have an external surplus at its current level? We say no. The world will not die," said a Washington economist familiar with IMF policy. "The problem now is

Rates Stabilize
As U.S. Finishes
Key Bond SalesBy Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Dire forecasts of spiraling government bond yields failed to materialize as the U.S. Treasury completed its quarterly bond auctions Thursday at interest rates comfortably below 9 percent.

The strongest influence appeared to be the belief inspired by the April employment report that the U.S. economy is slowing down.

Investors are starting to feel that if rates are not yet falling, at least "this is the top," said William V. Sullivan, director of bond research at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

"A good bit of the demand for bonds is coming from Ma and Pa," added David H. Resler, chief economist for Nomura Securities Co. in New York.

Analysts also noted that investors are beginning to recognize that negotiations in Washington to reduce the federal budget deficit may bear fruit, a development which would decrease the government's demands on the credit markets.

"There may be something monumental out there on the budget, although it's not surfaced yet," said J. Scott Pardee, president of Yamachi Securities Co. in New York.

Although Wall Street is waiting for the Producer Price Index on Friday to judge what the Federal Reserve's policy-making Open Market Committee will do when it meets next Tuesday to set interest rate policies, the general feeling is that the Fed will hold rates steady.

Some hawkish bond market

economists such as Salomon Brothers' Richard B. Berner have warned recently that the Fed faced a credibility test and might have to show guts in raising interest rates against inflation.

After seeing the successful results of this week's auctions, Mr. Berner said he "now sees signs of stability" in bond markets although he will have to wait a while to be sure.

The refunding operation was split into three parts. In Tuesday's sale of \$10.5 billion in three-year notes, retail demand was heavy and small investors lined up across the lobby of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to submit their bids. This helped keep prices up and rates lower than expected at 3.74 percent.

Wednesday's sale of \$10 billion 10-year notes went mainly to financial institutions, which had to be coaxed by a rate of 3.83 percent, sharply higher than the February rate of 3.59 percent but still below expectations.

The Treasury received bids that totaled more than three times the amount of bonds on offer. The amount of noncompetitive bids placed by the public was the highest in five years.

The Thursday auction of \$10 billion in 30-year bonds was not as spirited as the week's earlier sales. But with about twice as many bids as bonds offered, bond traders said they were not surprised to see the average yield held to 8.84 percent.

Japanese buyers, who prefer shorter-term paper, took about 20 percent of the 30-year bonds. In the February refunding, rates had soared from the previous November by more than half a percentage point to 8.50 percent in response to rising German and Japanese rates.

About two weeks ago, inflation fears had sent long U.S. bond rates just above 9 percent.

"When I was in Tokyo two weeks ago Japanese buyers were pretty insistent on 9 percent," said Mr. Pardee of Yamachi Securities. "Now they can't find 8% anywhere else."

Indeed, the Japanese Finance Ministry announced Thursday an offering of 20-year bonds at 6.8 percent, compared with the 5 percent offered for similar bonds last August.

In this week's Treasury auctions, the Japanese were estimated to have taken up about 25 percent of the total, only slightly below their traditional share of 30 to 35 percent.

But this percentage is deceptive, and the amount of bonds actually ending up with Japanese insurance companies and pension funds is probably only 5 to 10 percent of the total. Mr. Resler of Nomura estimated. The rest is fed gut to Wall Street by the four big Japanese finance houses operating here as primary dealers in U.S. government securities.

See JAPAN, Page 15

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
Australian dollar	1.45	0.65	1.00	1.00
British pound	0.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.35	1.00	1.00
French franc	6.55	0.15	1.00	1.00
German mark	1.36	0.45	1.00	1.00
Italian lira	2.36	0.08	1.00	1.00
Japanese yen	100	0.009	1.00	1.00
Netherlands guilder	2.20	0.04	1.00	1.00
New Zealand dollar	1.25	0.40	1.00	1.00
Portuguese escudo	200	0.005	1.00	1.00
Spanish peseta	166.64	0.006	1.00	1.00
Swiss franc	1.48	0.68	1.00	1.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Sources: Reuters, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. C: Commercial rates; D: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); G: Bank of London. Other data from Reuters and AP.

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
Argentine peso	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Australian dollar	1.45	0.65	1.00	1.00
British pound	0.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.35	1.00	1.00
French franc	6.55	0.15	1.00	1.00
German mark	1.36	0.45	1.00	1.00
Italian lira	2.36	0.08	1.00	1.00
Japanese yen	100	0.009	1.00	1.00
Netherlands guilder	2.20	0.04	1.00	1.00
New Zealand dollar	1.25	0.40	1.00	1.00
Portuguese escudo	200	0.005	1.00	1.00
Spanish peseta	166.64	0.006	1.00	1.00
Swiss franc	1.48	0.68	1.00	1.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

New York rates unless marked (local rate).

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
Forward rates				
30-day	1.45	0.65	1.00	1.00
90-day	1.45	0.65	1.00	1.00
180-day	1.45	0.65	1.00	1.00
360-day	1.45	0.65	1.00	1.00

Sources: Reuters, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. C: Commercial rates; D: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); G: Bank of London. Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
1-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
1-year	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00

Sources: All Reuters except ECU; London Bank.

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
1-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
1-year	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00

Sources: Reuters, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. C: Commercial rates; D: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); G: Bank of London. Other data from Reuters and AP.

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
1-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
1-year	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00

Sources: Reuters, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. C: Commercial rates; D: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); G: Bank of London. Other data from Reuters and AP.

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per SDR
1-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
1-year	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00

Sources: Reuters, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. C: Commercial rates; D: Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); G: Bank of London. Other data from Reuters and AP.

Murdoch Weighs Post Offering

By Steve Glain
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Sydney-based News Corporation Ltd. said Thursday it was considering listing its Hong Kong newspapers on the local stock exchange, in what analysts said was a probable debt-reduction move by Rupert Murdoch.

The chairman of News Corp., Richard Seabury, said the company would sell a proportion of the issued capital of South China Morning Post Publishers Ltd., the holding company for the South China Morning Post and Sunday Morning Post newspapers and TV Times, a weekly entertainment guide.

Although the size of the possible issue was not disclosed, analysts in Hong Kong and Australia speculated that News Corp. could reap somewhere between one billion and 2.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$128 million to \$300 million) from the flotation.

South China Morning Post Publishers is valued at an estimated four billion Hong Kong dollars, and it is estimated to have earned 400 million Hong Kong dollars last year, said Janice Wallace, research director for Baring Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd.

"Because of the newspapers' profitability and the relatively low price-earnings ratios of Hong Kong's listed companies, she said, the only other reason to take the papers public would be to reduce Mr. Murdoch's debt."

"He wouldn't otherwise list in a market like this where the multiples aren't that high," she said. "I can't see how a paper like the Post needs money, so it's probably for other ventures."

Nestor Hinzack, a director of Burdett Buckridge & Young Ltd., agreed that the decision was part of News Corp.'s debt-cutting process, Agence France-Press reported.

The market is actually looking for debt-level reductions," he said, adding that News Corp. was viewed as having a "high level of debt."

Mr. Murdoch's media empire incurred a heavy debt burden from the purchase of Triangle Publications Inc. of the United States in 1988, and debt-servicing was made more difficult with the launch of his Sky satellite-television network last year.

News Corp.'s mid-year earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 showed a year-on-year drop of 48 percent, to 136 million Australian dollars (\$103 million). Much of the decline

was attributed to a four-month loss of 103 million dollars posted by Star, and a 25.7 million dollar loss from Ansett Airlines, which Mr. Murdoch owns jointly with TNT Ltd.

In Hong Kong, Mr. Murdoch has invested heavily in a new color printing press for the newspapers and in refurbishing the Post's building in Quarry Bay. The publishing company has a borrowing facility of about 1.5 billion Hong Kong dollars with Standard Chartered Asia, although it is not known how much money, if any, the company has drawn, the analyst said.

Mr. Murdoch bought the South China Morning Post and Sunday Hong Kong.

To pay for the transaction, Mr. Murdoch sold his 51 percent stake in the Far Eastern Economic Review and 12.7 percent stake in AP-Dow Jones.

Analysts said the newspapers' listing would be well received in China Morning Post and Sunday Hong Kong.

Approval of the above items of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with a minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present. With respect to item 7, each class will vote separately its approval of the dividend to be paid on shares of that class; the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of that class present or represented at the meeting will be required in addition to the affirmative vote of a majority of the vote of the combined classes present or represented at the meeting to approve the dividend. Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of either or both Class A and Class B shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares of each class, each share is entitled to one vote. A Shareholder may set at any meeting by proxy.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Date: April 27, 1990.

Shareholders wishing to participate in the Annual Meeting and to exercise their right to vote must have deposited their shares during normal office hours and in the prescribed form at a depository bank. The shares should remain deposited until the conclusion of the Annual Meeting. Shareholders have the right to vote by proxy.

Depository banks and the full Agenda are published in the "Bundesanzeiger" of the German Federal Republic Nr. 88 of May 11, 1990.

The deposit is only effective if the shares are submitted by Wednesday, June 20, 1990.

The Board of Executive Directors
Ludwigshafen/Rhine,
May 11, 1990

BASF Aktiengesellschaft
D-6700 Ludwigshafen

BASF

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Thursday, June 28, 1990, 10:00 a. m. at the BASF Feilabendhaus, Leuschnerstraße 47 Ludwigshafen/Rhine, West Germany

Agenda

1. Presentation of the Financial Statements of BASF Aktiengesellschaft and BASF Group for 1989; presentation of the 1989 Annual Report covering BASF Aktiengesellschaft and the BASF Group; presentation of the Supervisory Board Report.

2. Declaration of dividend.
3. Ratification of the actions of the Supervisory Board.
4. Ratification of the actions of the Board of Executive Directors.
5. Appointment of auditors.
6. Election of a member of the Supervisory Board.

Shareholders wishing to participate in the Annual Meeting and to exercise their right to vote must have deposited their shares during normal office hours and in the prescribed form at a depository bank. The shares should remain deposited until the conclusion of the Annual Meeting. Shareholders have the right to vote by proxy.

Depository banks and the full Agenda are published in the "Bundesanzeiger" of the German Federal Republic Nr. 88 of May 11, 1990.

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The Board of Executive Directors
Ludwigshafen/Rhine,
May 11, 1990

BASF Aktiengesellschaft
D-6700 Ludwigshafen

BASF

MARKET DIARY

Bullish Bond News Lifts Stocks Slightly

NEW YORK — Stocks closed slightly higher in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, bolstered by news of healthy demand for the new 30-year bonds auctioned in the final leg of the Treasury's refunding.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 0.68 of a point Wednesday, added 5.63 points to close at 2,738.51.

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.55 to 188.14 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.56 to close at 343.52. Advances led declines by about 4-3, while Big Board volume rose slightly to 158.4 million shares, from 152.2 million traded Wednesday.

The Treasury Department wrapped up its quarterly refunding

with the auction of \$10 billion in 30-year bonds at an average yield of 8.84 percent. The yield was within, if not better than, expectations, analysts said.

"The market was receptive to the auction," said Jeff Kaminsky, head of institutional sales trading at Morgan, Nugent & Co., despite a slight pullback in the Dow late in the session.

General Electric was the most active NYSE issue, up 1/2 to 67 1/2. Georgia Gulf followed, up 1/4 to 7 1/4 after an analyst's recommendation. Texas Utilities was third, unchanged at 35 1/4.

Also active was SmithKline Beecham, rallying 3/4 to 39 1/4 after analysts turned first-quarter results reported Wednesday encouraging. Among the other blue chips, AT&T rose 1/4 to 41 1/4. IBM jumped 1 1/4 to 112 1/4 in active trading and Eastman Kodak rose 1/4 to 39 after saying it expects improved sales and earnings this year.

Dollar Finishes Mixed In Quiet U.S. Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mixed Thursday, firming against the yen but losing ground against the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc in quiet trading.

Dealers said the dollar gained early in the session as investors moved

The U.S. unit gained against the yen, rising to 156.600 from 156.455.

The British pound fell to \$1.6800 from \$1.6783 despite a warning from the Bank of England that Britain's annual inflation rate, now at 8.1 percent, may be close to 10 percent before declining before the end of this year.

The Swiss unit was being viewed as a haven while the market is worrying about looming inflation in a unified Germany, said Mr. Mizuguchi at Mitsubishi Bank.

Dealers said the dollar traded cautiously in Europe with investors waiting for the outcome of Thursday's Treasury auction of \$10 billion of 30-year bonds. The bonds sold at an average yield of 8.84 percent amid moderate demand.

Earlier in London, the dollar fell to 1.3983 Swiss francs from 1.4050 francs on Wednesday.

The U.S. unit rose to 1.6394 DM, from 1.6380 DM on Wednesday, and to 157.10, from 156.63.

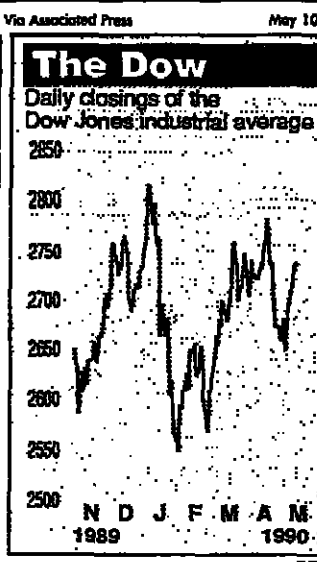
Foreign Exchange

to cover short positions before the release of the U.S. producer prices report on Friday. The rally ran out of steam in late trading.

The Swiss franc continued to attract buying against the mark, the British pound and the yen in light of its high interest rates and Japanese demand to cover redemptions of Swiss-denominated bonds.

"The Swiss franc remained the biggest mover," said Naoyuki Mizuguchi, dealer at Mitsubishi Bank.

The dollar closed in New York 1.6295 DM, down from 1.6355 DM, and at 1.3895 Swiss francs, down from 1.4015 francs.



NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
543	74	720
1,169	34	1,194
1,169	34	1,194

Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
22	27	277
22	27	277
22	27	277

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1,027	38	2,968
1,027	38	2,968
1,027	38	2,968

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GenCorp	32.00	31.75	31.75	+1/4
GenCorp	32.00	31.75	31.75	+1/4
GenCorp	32.00	31.75	31.75	+1/4

Amex Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	16.00	15.75	15.75	+1/4
BAT	16.00	15.75	15.75	+1/4
BAT	16.00	15.75	15.75	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

Market Sales

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
158,400,000	158,400,000	158,400,000
158,400,000	158,400,000	158,400,000

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Buy	Sell	Chg.
4,000	4,000	+1/4
4,000	4,000	+1/4
4,000	4,000	+1/4

S&P 100 Index Options

Call	Put	Chg.
1.00	1.00	+1/4
1.00	1.00	+1/4
1.00	1.00	+1/4

Currency Options

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

European Commodities

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

London Metals

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

Dividends

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Indus	2738.51	2738.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1197.47	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1618.20	1618.20	+0.84

Spot Commodities

Yes	60	r	r	r	r	0.03
63.72	61 1/2	r	r	s	r	0.13
63.72	62	r	r	r	r	0.18
63.72	62 1/4	r	r	s	r	0.22
63.72	63	r	r	r	0.84	0.40
63.72	63 1/2	0.57	r	s	0.12	r
63.72	64	0.88	0.60	1.23	0.33	r
63.72	64 1/2	0.84	0.42	s	0.78	r
63.72	65	0.81	0.29	0.87	r	r
63.72	65 1/2	r	0.19	r	r	r

U.S. FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Grains

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Livestock

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Food

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Stock Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Commodity Indexes

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Currency

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Energy

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Interest Rates

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
Trans	1197.47	1194.00	1197.47	+1.37
Comp	1618.20	1615.33	1618.20	+0.84

Commodities

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2738.51	2734.51	2738.51	+5.63
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Commodities

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Top Honda Managers Resign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. announced sweeping management changes Thursday with four of the company's five top executives stepping down to make way for new blood.

Japan's third-biggest carmaker said the four outgoing executives — Chairman Satoshi Okubo, President Tadashi Kume and two vice-presidents, Hirobumi Nakamura and Kazuo Nakagawa — would remain as directors and advisors.

Mr. Kume, the outgoing chief executive, is widely credited with overseeing a marked improvement in Honda's domestic sales as well as the company's expansion into the United States and Britain since his appointment in 1983.

The 68-year-old will be replaced

by Nobuhiko Kawamoto, 54, a senior managing director and former president of Honda Research & Development Co. A mechanical engineer by training, Mr. Kawamoto joined the company in 1963.

Mr. Kume, who was named man of the year by the U.S. magazine Automotive Industries in February, is also credited with the development of several Honda engines and restructuring of the company's research-and-development activities.

But the company has been hit lately by foreign-exchange losses, higher interest expenses and a general slowdown of the North American automobile market, one of Honda's largest. In the first quarter, ended Dec. 31, of its current financial year, the company posted

a 7.8 percent decline in net profit to 22.52 billion yen (\$143.9 million).

Mr. Okubo, 59, who has headed the company since 1987, will be replaced by Koichiro Yoshizawa, 58, a vice president and former president of America Honda Motor Co. who joined the company in 1954.

A senior managing director Shochiro Irimajiri, 50, will become an executive vice president mainly in charge of production and technology, Mr. Kume said.

The appointments will be formalized at a board meeting June 28, after a shareholders' meeting on the same day. Mr. Kume said he and the other three executives who are stepping down would remain at Honda as advisors. (Reuters, AFP)

Korea Firms Plan to Sell Real Estate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — South Korea's top 10 business conglomerates on Thursday said they would sell 51.7 million square meters (556.4 million square feet) of land and buildings within six months, in response to government measures aimed at curbing real-estate speculation.

The statement, made jointly by the chairmen of Hyundai Group, Lucky-Goldstar International Corp., Samsung, Daewoo Corp., Hanjin Transportation Co., Sangyong, Lotte, Daewoo, Korea Explosives Co. and Dong Ah Construction Industry Co., came two days after the government said that it would compel big business to sell land not used for business production.

Those who do not comply by the end of the year with the order, which is aimed at boosting the stock market, face economic sanctions.

Stocks fell Thursday as anti-government protests unraveled investors. The composite index dropped 21.6 points to 771.76.

Officials said the land was about 15 percent of the total owned by the 10 companies. It is equivalent to roughly 20 square miles — about the size of a mid-sized city.

The Bank of Korea said that the country's 30 largest business groups own \$18.6 billion of real estate.

The Samsung group will sell the largest amount of land, with 19 million square meters, followed by Samsung with 10.6 million, Lucky-Goldstar with 4.6 million. (AFP, Reuters)

Panel Backs Lavalin For Thai Rail Contract

BANGKOK — A Thai government panel proposed Thursday that a Canadian-Japanese consortium led by Lavalin International Inc. of Canada be chosen to build and run Bangkok's \$1.6 billion elevated Skytrain rail system.

Somboun Rahong, chairman of an Expressways and Rapid Transit Authority panel, said the Lavalin consortium beat a rival Asian-European group, led by Leighton Holdings Ltd. of Australia, after a protracted bidding contest with better project-financing conditions.

He said the Lavalin group, which includes Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., offered a \$1.6 billion (231.8 million), interest-free loan from Canada's Export Development Corp.

The panel's decision will be forwarded by Interior Minister Ban Harn Silpa-archa and the Cabinet for approval.

Lavalin seeks a 30-year concession to operate the 36-kilometer

mass-transit rail system, which will carry about 40,000 passengers an hour. The system is expected to start running from 1994.

Mr. Somboun said Lavalin also proposed a lower fare structure for commuters and more attractive soft-loan terms with an average lower interest rate and a 56-year repayment period.

Intense political lobbying by Lavalin and Leighton has delayed for nearly four years a decision on the project's operators.

In mid-1988, the government narrowed the field of willing contractors for the project to Lavalin and Leighton. At the time, the two groups tendered packages worth 42 billion baht.

Lavalin won the initial rights to negotiate for the project, but Thai transportation officials dumped the bid after the Canadian government requested the Thai back its low-interest loans. Only after the Thais were seriously considering the Leighton offer did the Canadian government withdraw its protest.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
2200	1500	3000
1989	1990	1989
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2985.42
Singapore	Straits Times	1523.27
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1474.70
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	3098.80
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	552.20
Bangkok	Book Club	757.21
Seoul	Composite Stock	771.76
Taipei	Weighted Price	8428.41
Manila	Composite	975.42
New Zealand	Barclays	1710.12
Bombay	National Index	420.65
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+0.45
		-0.22
		+0.11
		-0.46
		-0.44
		-2.72
		-5.56
		-2.33
		-0.73
		-0.08

Bond Media Expects Injection From U.S.

SYDNEY — Bond Media Ltd. believes it will get an injection of 125 million Australian dollars (\$94.8 million) from the U.S. concerns CBS Inc., Paramount Communications Inc. and National Broadcasting Co., the Australian Associated Press news agency reported Thursday.

A director, Lindsay Yeo, told the news agency he was confident that Bond Media, which is owned 52 percent by the troubled Bond Corp. Holdings, would also be able to raise the rest of the 300 million dollars it needs to stay out of the hands of its creditors.

Mr. Yeo said Bond Media had

commitments from the U.S. groups for a total of 125 million dollars, from TVNZ New Zealand for 32 million dollars and from an Australian television executive, Bruce Gordon, for 50 million dollars.

Bond Media owns Australia's Channel Nine television network, the most successful of the country's three commercial networks.

Bond Media faces deadlines for replacing a 367 million dollar loan from a syndicate of banks and repayment of 200 million dollars to Kerry Packer, representing a final installment on the 1.05 billion dollar purchase of Channel Nine from Mr. Packer in 1987.

A court battle between Packer

and Bond Media over the repayment is continuing. Bond Media must also deal with Australian government restrictions on foreign ownership of broadcasting firms.

■ **Bell Stake Frozen**
 The Federal Court has frozen Robert Maxwell's 14.9 percent stake in Bell Group Ltd. pending the outcome of a trial, a court spokeswoman in Perth was quoted by Reuters as saying.

The hearing, expected to be held in July, will decide whether Bell's managing director, David Aspinall, breached Australian securities regulations by buying the shares on April 27. He sold them to Mr. Maxwell two days later.

Behind Thai Economic Magic, Tokyo Magicians

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
BANGKOK — Asia is replete with economic miracle stories, so it is little surprise that Thailand has joined the list as having one of the world's fastest-growing economies.

As evidence, the number of cars has tripled, chocolate fountains and cement is in short supply as prosperous-looking houses and industrial parks sprout.

But Thailand's remarkable boom has a twist that in many ways signals the future of much of Southeast Asia: The money, the technology, the business strategies, and now even the emergency shipments of cement, all come from Japan.

And with a mixture of elation and misgivings, Thais themselves sometimes talk about their country as Japan's newest "economic colony," a country whose prosperity is partly attributable to its role as a relief valve for Japan's soaring land prices and acute labor shortage.

The torrent of Japanese investment so apparent in Thailand is also cascading into Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, where the skills of workers are rising and Japan sees a chance to lock up the booming Southeast Asian market while the United States and West Germany are distracted by the rush into Eastern Europe.

The question increasingly being asked here, though, is whether it is wise for Southeast Asia to place so much of its economic destiny in Japanese hands.

"It is not in our interest to be too dependent on the Japanese," said Snook Unakul, chairman of the Thailand Development Research Institute and a former government official responsible for drawing in foreign investment. "But we are having a difficult time getting the attention of America and Europe. They are simply not competitive."

Although there are still conflicts

with Japanese investors here, Mr. Snook notes, corporate Japan is coming in largely on Thailand's terms — a change that has dampened resentments and tensions that go back to Japan's brutal occupation of Southeast Asia 50 years ago.

The Thais have also encouraged the transfer of Japanese skills, notably by trying to enforce stringent local-content laws governing the automobile industry.

Japan's influence permeates Thailand in a way it did not even four years ago. The cars and pickup trucks jamming Thailand's city streets and mountain roads are almost exclusively Toyota, Nissan, Isuzu and Honda — all with no emission controls.

By 1992, Japanese officials predict, 300,000 Thais, or 15 percent of the country's manufacturing workers, will be employed by Japanese companies. That figure is now a little under 10 percent.

Like an uncertain student who decides the safest course is to mimic the teacher, Thailand's businesses are already adopting Japanese corporate behavior.

So far, Japan's widening business role in Southeast Asia has had two dramatic effects, business executives and government officials say. The first is a significant erosion of American economic influence in the region, where the United States had been the biggest investor.

"The trend is clearest in Thailand: last year, Japan provided nearly half of the country's \$8.2 billion in foreign investment. Taiwan, also stepping up its offshore investments, came in second, though far behind Japan. The United States invested only \$1 billion in Thailand for every \$6 that came from Japan.

The second effect, which is more subtle, is a fundamental shift in the way Japan is fitting Southeast Asia into its plans to internationalize its

industries and blunt the political backlash from Japan's huge trade surpluses.

Japanese companies have long had a significant presence in Southeast Asia, but in the past it was a small market for Japan and a cheap place to make low-cost, low-technology parts. Now the Southeast Asian market itself is exploding.

Under agreements with the major Southeast Asian nations, except Indonesia, companies like Toyota and Mitsubishi Motors plan to make diesel engines and electrical equipment in Thailand, then trade them for transmissions built in the Philippines or steering gears in Malaysia.

The result will be complete cars — most of them for sale in Asia, some for export to the United States and Europe — that never pass through Japan, and so do not add to Japan's trade surpluses.

Mitsubishi Motors Ltd. is already assembling Japanese-designed cars in Thailand, then shipping them to Canada, where they are sold under an American nameplate — that of Chrysler Corp.

Still, economists and business executives in Thailand say that in two to three years, Japanese investment may fall off, at least until the country's roads, dilapidated telephone system and work force catch up to the breathless 11 percent to 13 percent annual growth.

"I can't imagine that the Japanese investment can keep increasing this fast," said Isao Kubokawa, a former official of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry who now runs the Japan External Trade Organization's office here. "There are very few Japanese companies that are not already here."

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
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12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low
12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low	12 Month	Div. Yld.	PE	High	Low

